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LOST IN THE OCEAN.

The Cunard Steamer Oregon Collides with a Schooner and Goes to the Bottom.

Over Eight Hundred Persons on Board at the Time, but All Are Saved.

Excitement in New York Over the Disaster—The Fate of the Schooner Not Known.

NEW YORK, March 14.—[Special.]—Just before daylight this morning a deep-laden three-masted schooner, name unknown, ran into the Cunard steamer Oregon, off Fire Island, between the lighthouse and Shinnecock. About eight hours after the collision the Oregon went to the bottom. From all accounts the passengers and crew—a total of 845 people—were saved. They were transferred to the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, and arrived at quarantine about midnight.

The accident was first discovered by the lookout at the Fire Island signal station. About 6 o'clock this morning he sighted a large four-masted steamer drifting slowly seaward about fifteen miles southeast of the island. He could only see her masts, but he knew the Oregon was about due, and correctly surmised that she was the vessel. He kept watch of her until nearly noon, when she gradually drifted from sight. The weather was clear at the time and the wind moderate. There was some apprehension of trouble at the station, but nothing occurred to confirm it until about 4:30 in the afternoon, when the steamer Fulda, from Bremen, came into view and communicated the startling information by code signals that the Oregon was at the bottom of the sea. All her passengers and crew were safe, though, so far as the signal-station men could make out, the majority of them being on the Fulda and others on a pilot-boat. The news was at once sent over the wires to this city and bulletined at the newspaper offices. It created great excitement and not a little alarm. It was impossible to get immediate and accurate information to allay fears caused by exaggerated rumors. After reporting to the signal-station men the Fulda steamed on her way to the bar, with a sail of about forty miles ahead of her before it could be possible to get statements from the rescued passengers.

THE COLLISION.

So far as could be ascertained the collision took place about 4:20. The schooner struck the Oregon head on, tearing a large hole in her port side immediately under the dining saloon and extending below the water line. Capt. Cottier of the Oregon was below at the time. The chief officer was in charge of the vessel. A merely casual examination convinced the officers of the Oregon that the steamer was doomed. It was only a question of time and luck in saving the passengers, the crew, and the mails.

The weather was clear at the time of the accident, and it does not appear how it happened. One of the Oregon's passengers says the schooner was seen ten minutes before the collision, but whether it was the steamer's or the schooner's fault he is unable to tell. The blow sounded like the report of a cannon, and instantly aroused all the passengers. The wildest confusion followed, but the ship's officers acted with remarkable presence of mind, and soon restored order. All hands were ordered on deck immediately, but when it was found that there was no danger of the ship going right down they were ordered below again, and coffee was served out to them. In the first outburst of excitement many of the passengers left their berths with only their night-clothing on, but afterward they were prevailed on by the ship's officers to return and dress themselves.

LAUNCHING THE BOATS.

The eight life-boats of the Oregon were launched with difficulty. The transferring of the passengers was slow and difficult work, and it occupied the three hours between 8 and 11 o'clock. Capt. Cottier and Dr. Bendon were the last to leave the ship. By this time pilot-boat No. 11 and the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, bound from Jacksonville to Boston, had come to the rescue, and the passengers and crew were safely put on board of them. At 12:15 the steamer Fulda of the North German Lloyd came up and took the rescued people on board. Before that time three steamships, one a four-master, were signaled to for help by the Oregon, but they held on their way.

The Oregon was struck on the port side, near the foremast, and right under the dining saloon. The entire space between two of the dead lights was carried away, and according to one of the passengers the hole in her side was large enough to drive a carriage and horses into. She kept on her way toward Fire Island until the water put the fires out. She sunk at 1:40 o'clock, her mainmast, mizzenmast and jigger remaining visible. Her foremast went by the board in the collision. Nothing was saved except sixty-nine out of 620 sacks of mail matter. None of the passengers saved any of their baggage except such things as they could carry in their hands.

WHAT ABOUT THE SCHOONER?

Nothing is known of the schooner that came in collision with the Oregon. Soon after the accident she was seen with her bows staved and her forward rigging a complete wreck, but she soon drifted out of sight and when morning broke was nowhere to be seen. It is supposed that she also sunk, but the crew probably had time to take to the boats. In that case they will no doubt land somewhere between Fire Island and Montauk.

The Fulda arrived at the bar at 6:55 p. m., but there was not enough water for her to cross. The mail-tender, William Fletcher, went down to her in the evening and took what was saved of the Oregon's mail. It was expected that the Fulda would reach quarantine about 2:30 o'clock tonight.

The Oregon left Liverpool Saturday, March 6. She had on board 185 first-cabin passengers, sixty-six in the second cabin, 389 in the steerage, and a crew of 205 men. Capt. Cottier, who commanded the Oregon, although one of the oldest Captains in service, is one of the youngest in years in command of an Atlantic steamship, being about 45 years old.

Judge Drummond and J. V. Farwell of Chicago are reported as having been on board the Oregon. It is stated Judge Drummond was on deck when the collision occurred.

The Oregon was built in 1883 for the Guion Steamship Company by John Elder & Co., at Govan, near Glasgow, Scotland. She measured 7,500 tons, was 510 feet long, had a breadth of beam of fifty-four feet and a depth of hold of forty and three-fourths feet. The hull was of steel and of great strength, and was separated into a number of water-tight compartments. Her indicated horsepower was upward of 12,000. There were nine boilers, made entirely of steel, each being 16½ feet long and 16½ feet in diameter. The consumption of 240 tons of coal a day was necessary to keep the powerful engines of the Oregon running. The interior of the steamer was fitted and furnished in the most elaborate and costly manner. She had accommodations for 340 first-class, ninety-two second-class, and 1,110 steerage passengers. Her grand saloon was ninety-five feet long, and extended the entire width of the vessel. It was laid with a parqueterie floor, and its fittings were luxurious. The ceiling decorations were in white and gold, the panels of polished satin-wood, and the pilasters of walnut with gilt capitals. A cupola twenty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide rose twenty feet from the centre of the saloon ceiling. The vessel was lighted by the Edison incandescent electric lights.

The Oregon was a four-masted steamer. She made her first voyage from Queenstown to this city in seven days eight hours and thirty-three minutes. She continued to run in the Guion Line until May, 1884, when she was purchased by the Cunard Company and transferred to the fleet of that line. In March of last year, when prospects of war between Great Britain and Russia over the Afghan frontier troubles began to loom up, the English Government chartered her, and she was transformed into a cruiser, and took part in the naval maneuvres in Bantry Bay in July. When a peaceable settlement of the Afghan trouble was reached the Government gave up its charter, the Oregon was refitted for passenger service, and again took her place in the fleet of Cunarders in November last. Since that time she had made regular trips between this city and Liverpool.

BOILING A CLOCK.

Hot water is good for clocks as well as human beings. An East Saginaw woman boiled [illegible]ks of a refractory clock for two [illegible], and since then the timep[illegible] [illegible]ice.

THE NEED FOR A NEW PARTY.

A Dissatisfied Democratic "Organ" in Washington Reads the Party a Lecture—One Year of Mossback Rule for Which There Is Practically Nothing to Show.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—[Special.]—The Democratic press continues to bemoan the differences existing between the President and his party in Congress. The *Post* is still out of tune. Discussing the Congressional outlook for next fall, editorially, it says:

"Whatever discontent manifested itself prior to the meeting of Congress was chargeable in a great measure to the friction accompanying the induction of a new Administration into office, and would naturally have been soon forgotten. The feeling referred to may be said to date with the beginning of the session and to have become intensified as one week succeeded another. Congress has been in working order more than two months and the relations known to exist between the President and the Democratic members, together with the disagreements of the latter among themselves, seem to make it impossible—leaving out entirely the Senate—to hope for any action by the House and President other than the passage of the usual appropriation bills.

"The Democratic party is not agreed today upon any matter in which the people of this country take a rational interest. On all questions of the currency, coinage, the methods of enforcing the Civil-Service law, the internal revenue, the tariff, and inter-State commerce, there is a minority more or less strong and zealous, sometimes supported and sometimes opposed by the President, in open antagonism to the great majority of the party. To this absence of harmony, this failure to agree about anything and the utter helplessness of the party, arising therefrom, to move in any direction, is directly chargeable the discontent which now exists.

"We look back four years to a Republican President and House, and try in vain to see in what respect, so far as these great questions are concerned, a Democratic President and House are different. Congress met three months ago with Democrats chargeable, for the first time since December, 1859, with the administration of public affairs. For the first time in twenty-seven years the Democratic party found itself in the possession of the Presidential office and the House of Representatives. That the Senate was Republican did not alter the case. All legislation may—a majority of it does, and that most important must—originate in the House, and the party controlling that body and the Presidential office is responsible to the people for what is done. The Senate may interpose its veto whenever it sees fit, but until it does so, and not until then, is responsibility shifted. The people, knowing that they had given power to the Democratic party as far as was possible at one election by choosing a Democratic President and a Democratic House, had a right to and did look for a change of policy so far as the Democrats could make any.

"Whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, its interpretation and the practice under it since John Adams' inauguration have made the President a party leader responsible alike with his own party for the conduct of public affairs. The fiercest political struggles of our history grew out of the failure on the part of Vice-Presidents, after succeeding to the Presidency, to carry out the views of the party which elected them. It is impossible to divorce a President from his party in Congress or permit a minority of that party to dictate without dividing the party against itself with the usual and predicted result.

"But, it may be urged, the Democratic party is no more at sea than its opponent. This is true, but it is now Democrats and not Republicans who have shouldered official responsibility. The next elections will turn upon what Democrats and not Republicans have done or not done. The Democrats are no worse than the Republicans' is a poor and feeble apology. They ought to be better; they promised to be better, and on the strength of that promise were given office. It may be further asked in this equal uselessness of parties what will be gained by turning out one party and restoring another. Nothing, of course, directly; but elections are often decided by voters disposed to punish the party in power, regardless of the benefit accruing to the party out of power. However that may be, it is certain that the present arbitrary drawing of party lines is not likely to long continue. The experiment of Democratic responsibility was necessary. If the Democratic party continue for six months with no fixed opinions upon matters political the experiment will be a total failure, and a reorganization of parties will come to pass in the near future. With the Democratic party true to its principles and its readiness to take the right side of new questions, there is no necessity nor room for a new party; but if it neglect the present opportunity, given it after so long a denial, the time will have surely come when men who think alike will vote alike."

A THOUSAND ACRES TO EACH INDIAN.

The Montana People Want the Great North Reservation of the Blackfeet Cut Down So that Settlers May Have a Chance.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special.]—Gov. S. T. Hauser of Montana has spent much of his time here and at Washington this winter. He is not yet confirmed, but he does not seem to care much whether he is put through or not. His interest centres rather in the admission of Montana and a United States Senatorship. Hauser is President of the First National Bank at Helena, one of the pioneers of the Territory, and worth two or three millions. I ran across him today and found him full of the North Reservation question. Said he:

I have just received copies of resolutions asking me to coöperate with a committee that is coming on to Washington to get the North Reservation cut down. It consists of 2,000,000 acres of land, in a strip eighty to 120 miles wide and 500 miles along the north border of Montana. This enormous tract of land is set aside for about 3,500 Blackfeet and kindred tribes. There has never been more than 2,000 Indians on it at any one time, and usually they are all off in British America. The land will support a million head of cattle or 250,000 people. It is rich grazing land, bordered by the Missouri River, and the grass now all goes to waste. It ought to be cut down two-thirds or three-fourths. Within three months after it is cut down 500,000 cattle will be feeding on the land thrown open to the public. That means cheaper beef. The Indians have no use for the land and the reservation is simply wasted.

SOME MYSTERY ABOUT IT.

A. H. Fisher, of Springfield, Ill., the Victim of a Strange Shooting Affray.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—A. H. Fisher, a bachelor, who has figured for several years as one of the leading jewelers of this city, but whose business is in the hands of a receiver at present, was conveyed this afternoon to his mother's home suffering from a pistol-shot wound over the right temple, the ball passing around to the back of the head without fracturing the skull. Mr. Fisher says that as he was on his way home this morning from the Chicago & Alton Depot, shortly after 4 o'clock, he was assaulted by three men at the corner of Third and Adams streets, and was shot by them. The strenuous attempts made to conceal all information regarding the matter have given rise to strange reports.

HE IS A FRAUD.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—A man giving his name as Edward James, residing in the neighborhood of the Okaw River, said here today that a stranger was passing through the country soliciting subscriptions for THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the St. Louis *Weekly Globe-Democrat*, and other papers at the rate of 50 cents a year. From James' explanation it seems that the low price was offered in consideration of the subscribes furnishing the papers occasional information concerning the crops. The people were generally on the alert and would not bite.

SHUT OFF HIS GROG.

The Nebraska City saloon-keepers have all signed an agreement not to sell any liquor to any man who is known to have signed the temperance pledge.

A BLOODY FIST-BATTLE.

Jack Dempsey and George Le Blanche Fight Thirteen Desperate Rounds.

The Former Comes Out Victor, "The Marine" Being Terribly Punished.

A Small and Select Party Witnesses the Brutal Exhibition—In Detail.

NEW YORK, March 14.—[Special.]—Ten men who paid $150 and seventeen others who paid nothing met in a big room at Larchmont, on the sound, at 8 o'clock this morning to witness the kid-glove fight between Jack Dempsey and George Le Blanche, "the Marine." The latter weighed 155 pounds. He is 29 years old, stands five feet six inches in hight, and was looked after by Patsey Sheppard and Tom Bogue. Dempsey is 23 years of age, five feet seven and three-fourths inches in hight, and weighed 150½ pounds. His seconds were Tom Cleary and Gus Tuthill. The referee was Jim O'Neill of the Racquet Club, and the timekeepers were two newspaper men. The whole party spent all Saturday night and Sunday morning on the tugboat Sam, which had been chartered, and threw outsiders off the scent.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

The story of the fight is given below:

Round 1—Dempsey's attitude was very artistic, and as he inclined back on his hips he presented a very hard guard to get over. His left arm was thrown out to its fullest extent, and his right was braced well across his chest. His head was held lower than usual, and he gazed right into his antagonist's eyes as though he wanted to learn just what were to be his modes of attack and defense. There was none of that weaving of the arms backward and forward so often seen by pugilists awaiting an opening. The Marine stood as erect as he possibly could, as though trying to put himself on a level with his antagonist, and there really appeared but little difference in their hights. The Bostonian's immense breadth made him appear even bigger than he really was. His poise was simply perfection. The left arm was crooked just enough to allow a sudden lead or a rapid straight counter, while his right arm was somewhat low, and held loosely, as though ever ready for the administration of the cross-counter which has made him so famous. He, too, was chary of his movements, and the pair stood looking at each other for a long while, as though they were posing for their photographs instead of starting one of the most memorable battles ever fought on this continent. The New-Yorker soon got the measure of his man, and suddenly shot out his left hand, the blow alighting on the Marine's cheek with force enough to knock his head back, and before he could recover himself he received another which must have made his teeth rattle. The last blow gave the Marine a chance at Dempsey's body, and he landed two terrific blows on the chest and ribs. Dempsey, however, caught Le Blanche's mouth and nose so hard that the blood trickled down his chin. During this round there were just eleven blows struck, and Dempsey had the majority of them, besides doing the most execution in the three minutes.

Round 2—When Le Blanche was delivered at the scratch his nasal organ was decidedly larger than when the preceding round began. He came booming in with a rush, but was met by a straight left-hander on the bridge of the nose and a right-hander on the left cheek-bone, but he managed to swing his right hand onto Dempsey's neck very heavily. The pair fought at short range, the Marine sending in hot-shot into Dempsey's ribs. Dempsey hit with his man, landing twice on the nose and mouth and once on the cheek. The honors were as even as they well could be.

Round 3—This time the Bostonian came up with much more confidence than in the previous bout. He led off and made his blow in the chest, but on trying to follow up this point he ran against the New-Yorker's left hand, which alighted with such force as to turn on the tap again. The Marine came with a rush again, and planted his right hand on Dempsey's short ribs. The blow was unusually heavy, but it did not make the New York champion wince even. He shot out his left hand and reached the nose, and before the other man could recover Dempsey had put in another of his wonderful half-arm upper-cuts, which staggered the Bostonian. He recovered very quickly, and then the pair hit right and left. Le Blanche hit three times at the stomach and ribs. These blows were enough to kill an ordinary man, but Dempsey did not seem to feel them. The fighting, though of the smashing order, was very scientific, and the round was so evenly balanced that none of the experts present could tell who had the best of it.

Round 4—Without any preliminary sparring Dempsey dashed in his left hand, catching Le Blanche over the right eye, cutting it almost to the bone. The crimson stream ran down to the floor, blinding the French-Canadian, and making the floor so slippery that a good foothold was almost impossible. The pain of the wound and the sight of the blood seemed to render the Marine furious, and he rushed at his antagonist like a mad bull. The onslaught was so terrific that even Dempsey's straight counter could not prevent Le Blanche landing a frightful left-handed blow in the mouth. The crimson stream turned their blue trunks into a dirty brown, while the floor looked like that of a slaughter-house. Both men had to draw back to wipe the blood away with their hands. Le Blanche came with a rush again and landed both hands on the chest and ribs. Both blows were hard, but they were mere love-taps compared with what Dempsey sent in. One of his left-handers caught Le Blanche in the pit of the stomach and it almost doubled him up, and before he could get straight Dempsey had made the upper cut on the lower part of the chest. These blows hurt the Marine to such an extent that he lowered his guard, and in a minute Dempsey had stepped in and landed six blows without a return. They were all over the face, jaw, and side of the head. Each punch drove the Marine back, and it looked as though Dempsey would win in this round, but the call of time saved him. Le Blanche went to his corner very slowly, as though in great pain, while Dempsey tripped lightly over to his seat.

LIKE BRUTES.

From this to the ninth round the battle was most brutal, Dempsey gradually taking a strong lead, but the Marine fought with the ferocity of a tiger. His friends wanted him to give in, but he would not hear of it, and he said: "I want to save their money if possible." This was not to be.

Round 10—When Le Blanche came up to the scratch he was very groggy, but he managed to lead off at the chest. Dempsey put out his left hand and just shoved the Marine backward. The latter would not be denied, but countered in the chest hard. This brought Dempsey to his senses, and he banged away with both hands. Every time he hit Le Blanche he cut him and drew forth a fresh supply of blood, until it seemed as though his face was cut to shreds. Even Dempsey seemed to get tired of the job, and he swung his right hand onto the Marine's jaw. The first of these blows dazed him, and the second brought him to his knees.

Round 11—Le Blanche stood up in the most resolute manner possible, and took the terrible punishment without a murmur, although his mouth twitched whenever he got a hard whack. He managed to land five blows in the face and about the body. They raised more lumps on Dempsey's ribs, and evidently made him sore all over.

Round 12—This time the Marine steadied himself and delivered his left hand at the chest and side of the neck. Both were hard knocks, but they only served to bring out a regular fusillade of blows from Dempsey, who scored so fast on his antagonist's frontispiece that it bewildered him. He was in such a dazed condition that he did not know where his corner was located, and had to be led to a chair. He was indeed a pitiable object. Dempsey, though clean and comparatively fresh-looking, was in much pain.

Round 13, and last—Dempsey walked over to Le Blanche's corner and hit him straight on the nose. The Marine countered on the face, and then they fought at half-armed distance for a little while, but finally went to long range. When they came together again Le Blanche tried to lead off, and almost reached the mark, but in doing this he left himself open, and in a moment Dempsey's right hand landed on Le Blanche's jaw, and he fell on his hands and knees; many thought he was knocked out of time, but he was simply fought to a standstill, and when Tom Bogue picked him up he said that he was very badly hurt.

Both men were so badly punished that the friends of each deemed it inadvisable to bring the combatants back to the city by direct means. They were put on board the tug Sam, and this vessel steamed up the sound a little way and picked up a four-masted schooner as an excuse for a Sunday excursion. The Marine lay partly insensible during the whole of the voyage, while Dempsey sat up and chatted with his friends. He admitted th[illegible] he w[illegible] about the body an[illegible] of the Scriptures and the Rev[illegible] a hotel in [illegible]son led in prayer. One request was [illegible]ounds mother for her daughters. She asked for [illegible]n. prayers of other mothers that her daughter might be rescued from evil ways, especially for her eldest born, once a fair, lovely child

THEY FOUGHT FIFTY ROUNDS.

The Shameful Spectacle Afforded by Two Colored Brutes—Pugilistic Notes, Local and Elsewhere.

LEADVILLE, Colo., March 14.—[Special.]—A prize fight lasting one hour was fought this afternoon at Carbonate Hall, between Jack Cunningham of Silverton and Bryan Campbell of Leadville. Both men were considered hard hitters and used soft buck gloves cut off at the second joint. The Fifty-three rounds were fought, during which the men succeeded in knocking each other down several times, but were always up when time was called. In the next to the last round Campbell was knocked down by one of Cunningham's seconds. A free fight then commenced, but was stopped by a dozen policemen who jumped into the ring with drawn revolvers. Order was soon restored, and the referee ordered the men to scratch. Cunningham responded, but his antagonist was completely exhausted. The battle was therefore given to the Silverton slugger.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 14.—A four-round, bare-knuckle prize-fight took place in a field on Bull Creek, near Dravesburg, Pa., this morning, between Jack Burke of McKeesport, Pa., and Andy Rowan of this city. The fight was for a small purse, but a grudge between them was the real cause of the meeting. Neither were in condition. Rowan displayed considerable science, however, and had the fight well in hand from the start, winning easily by knocking his opponent out in the fourth round. Burke was terribly punished, his face being pounded to a jelly and his body covered with bruises. Rowan was comparatively unscratched.

Frank Ware of Chicago and Prof. W. G. Cranston of Boston will meet today in private at some point on the South Side for a fight to a finish with kid gloves for stakes of $250 a side. Ware, who is well known as one of the cleverest light-weight sparrers in Chicago, he holding the lightweight championship of Illinois, will weigh about 140 pounds, and Cranston 150. The fight will be witnessed by a "select few."

Jack Burke and Pat Killen finished their engagement at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. Killen will leave for Cincinnati tomorrow night, where he is engaged to appear at the Vine Street Opera-House four nights, against all comers, any one of which he has agreed to stop in four rounds. Burke leaves next Wednesday night for Cincinnati, where he will appear Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings in exhibitions with Frank Ware of this city.

It is understood that Frank Glover will call upon Mr. McDonald today for the purpose of covering Jack Burke's forfeit of $1,000.

OLD MAN PAYNE'S $2,000 "LOAN."

Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio Tells How It Was Judiciously Made—Pen Picture of the Chief of Standard Oil Politics.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio comes here once a month to attend to business in connection with a coal-land railroad scheme in Missouri. His partners in the venture are men of such National prominence as ex-Speaker Keifer, ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, and Congressman McKinley of Ohio, and Senator Warner Miller of this State. The project was originally mapped out by Thomas M. Nichol, the old private secretary of President Garfield, who, as a factotum of Secretary Sherman during the resumption period, earned a wide reputation under the nickname of "Hard Money" Nichol. Under his management the enterprise became tangled financially, and Foster has taken the financial direction. He keeps a smart eye open to Ohio politics and said to me today:

The Democrats have lost what hold they had on Ohio through the exposition of their methods now going on. The Payne investigation may not bring any direct proof to light of bribery, but it will present evidence to the public which will be convincing enough to keep the Democratic party out of office for many a day. There is no question in any one's mind in Ohio about the use of money to secure the election of Senator Payne. I understand that Brunner, who had a newspaper at Upper Sandusky and is now a publisher in Tiffin, admits that he borrowed $2,000 from old man Payne to lift a mortgage on his paper. Donavin did not pan out a good witness. He knew nothing, except by hearsay. But other witnesses have been found to take up the story, and it will make a chapter on which the stump-speakers can talk to their hearts' content. The Cincinnati affair is having a similar effect, with the probability that some of the fellows will be landed in jail.

Gov. Foster tells me that the Payne Committee has issued subpœnas for Col. Oliver H. Payne, John R. McLean, and ex-Congressman D. R. Paige, who was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. McLean is spending his time in Washington, having taken up his residence there; Payne and Paige are in New York, also having changed their places of residence from Ohio. The Colonel lives in the $750,000 palace at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, which he presented some years ago to his sister, Mrs. Secretary Whitney. He is seen occasionally on the avenue—a spare and athletic man of perhaps 50, with a firm [illegible] immobile face, somewhat like the type of [illegible] old Indian chiefs of the New England co[illegible] tribes. He has no ambition, I am told, to hold office, but delights in politics as a pastime. He has an income of nearly half a million a year and can afford to indulge himself. If the real truth is told he had more to do with the election of Grover Cleveland than any other one man in the country. It was his money that enabled the National Committee to take advantage of the Burchard speech and turn the tide against Blaine at the last moment. He controlled the Ohio delegation in the Democratic Convention at Chicago. His successes have been brilliant. He secured the election of Hoadly as Governor of Ohio, made his brother-in-law a Cabinet officer and his father a United States Senator, besides creating a President. It is his money that furnishes the terrapin and champagne with which the Democratic heart at Washington is warmed when Secretary Whitney's receptions take place. He is not a man to take rebuffs lightly, and if the Ohio investigation can do no more than scotch him he will be heard from again.

PIE SEVEN TIMES A WEEK.

An "Old Timer" Thinks Cleveland Wouldn't Do Violence to Jeffersonian Simplicity by Ornamenting the White House Table with Plenty of Pie.

JONESVILLE, Mich., March 13.—*Grover Cleveland*—DEAR SIR: I see by the papers that a certain class of New York Democrats are finding fault with you for indulging in pie on the White House table. I hope you will pay no attention to them, for it seems to that they are overdoing the "Democratic simplicity business." I am an old-fashioned Jefferson Democrat myself and I am in favor of cutting off all useless extravagance at the White House. I was much pleased when you discharged the French cook employed by the aristocratic Arthur, but it seems to me that it would be going too far to take away the pie. It would be more than frugality; it would look like meanness. I know there are some Democratic families in which pie is a luxury only to be had on festive occasions, but they are few. The great mass of the *Democratic* party are able to and do have pie on the table seven times a week. I have talked with nearly all the Democrats in our town and many from the surrounding country, and they all think there should be pie on the President's table. Therefore stand firm, for the great rank and file of the Democratic party will support you. Respectfully, OLD TIMER.

SURPRISED BY A SNOWFALL.

NUEVO LAREDO, Mex., March 14.—[Special.]—Snow fell yesterday at Saltillo and Monterey, 100 miles southwest of this city. The passengers on the morning train of the Mexican National last night report having seen the unique and picturesque spectacle of the beautiful City of Monterey surrounded by snow-capped mountains, while the gardens of the city were all abloom with tropical plants and the air was odorous with their fragrance. Snow in the latitude of Monterey and Saltillo is a rare occurrence at any season of the year, but at this time it is even a surprise to the stolid natives.

AN ALABAMA ASSASINATION.

MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—Charles Richard, a member of a prominent Hebrew family, was assasinated early this morning on Hamilton street. There was a row on that street in which Richard interfered with a view of stopping it. He was fired on by an unknown party in the street and died almost immediately. A boy named Ben Shaffer has been arrested, but rumor has it a man who [illegible]as jeal[illegible] of Richard came to the place [illegible]ined to [illegible]. His name is Naylor, [illegible] cannot

STILL A DARK MYSTERY.

No Clew to the Murderers of Kellogg Nichols, the Express Messenger.

A Conference Between Railroad and Express Representatives and the Police.

A Belief that Railroad Men Were the Robbers and Murderers—At Morris.

To the story as told of the murder Saturday morning of Kellogg Nichols, messenger of the United States Express Company on the Rock Island Railroad, and the robbery of his safe of $21,500 and a number of valuable packages of jewelry, nothing of a very definit character can yet be added. The Pinkerton Detective Agency, which has been employed by the express company, the detective force of the Rock Island Road, the Central detective force of this city, the Sheriff and posse of Grundy County, in which the murder was committed, and scores of private detectives and others whom the published reward of $10,000 has stimulated to active search and inquiry—all have been at work at the case, but without the establishment of any new facts. N. H. Watts, the baggageman, who was held terrified in his car by the pistol of one of the robbers, arrived here early yesterday morning, but had nothing additional to add to his story as already published. He was closeted yesterday with the officials of the railroad and express companies and was seen by reporters, and the conclusion of all was that he told all he knew in his first statement. His conduct on the occasion, and his passive obedience to the robbers and murderers are attributed to his cowardice, not to any complicity with them.

A CONFERENCE.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon there was a conference between officials and detectives held which lasted for several hours. Among those present were C. Cone of Toledo, Division Superintendent of the express company, Mr. Shepherd of the same company, Mr. Chamberlain of the Rock Island Road, William Pinkerton, Chief of the United States Detective Agency, and Lieuts. Shea and Kipley of the Central Station detective force. They met to consider the situation and confer as to the best steps to be taken conjointly as well as independently. Mr. Cone told THE TRIBUNE'S reporter that no clew to the robbers had been ascertained, and that "the status of the case is just as the papers had it this morning." Mr. Pinkerton expressed a like opinion. The tone, not the words, of some of the answers given to the reporter's queries seemed to him to intimate that suspicion rested on one or more employés.

All of the officials spoken to, including F. L. Wagner, the conductor of the robbed train, were unanimous in their opinion that the men who did the bloody and brutal work got on the train at the coal-chute, which is about three miles beyond Joliet. At Joliet eight passengers left the train, six of them because they had arrived at their destination and two of them Conductor Wagner put off because they had forged passes to Kansas City. Even before the train had left the depot here they and one other, who appeared to be a friend of theirs, had commenced to play cards, and this aroused his suspicion that they were "crooks," and induced him to critically examine the passes presented by them. He found that the year had been changed to 1886 from 1884. They protested that they had bought the passes from a scalper in this city, but he put them off the train. He does not think that they boarded his train afterwards, and does not believe that they were concerned in the robbery and murder. Conductor Wagner, who marked them well, says they were well dressed and gentlemanly in their manners, but with the air of men inclined to be "fast" and sports.

THE COAL SHUTE.

The conductor and others acquainted with the locality say that it would be easy for any person to get on the train after starting from the coaling-place. The man who attended the chute that night rode on the tender of the engine for nearly 200 yards to his office, and as he jumped off he says he particularly noticed the platform of the express and baggage cars, but saw no one on them. The robbers, therefore, must have jumped on a little farther on, which would have been an easy task for any one accustomed to getting on or off moving cars, since the train at that point was going only at the rate of about four miles an hour. Another reason why the robbers did not get on at Chicago or any point near is given by Conductor Wagner in the statement that there had been a better opportunity for them to work between Blue Island and Joliet, since it takes an hour to go between these points, while the run between Joliet and Morris is but forty-five minutes.

It appears to be now settled that Nichols, the express messenger, was first murdered, and that the car of the baggageman Watts was afterwards entered, the express safe being in that car. Watts was seen early in the day, but would say nothing. Later attempts to find him were fruitless. This difficulty in finding him gives rise to the surmise that he has been forbidden to see reporters and is practically under the surveillance of the express company.

WERE THEY RAILROAD MEN?

It is a prevalent and often-expressed opinion that the men who committed the murder and robbery were former employés of the railroad. One of the strong supports of this view is that the poker with which the final blows that did the murder were given was found hung up on its nail when the car was entered. This fact, it is claimed, shows that the man who used it, even under all his rage and excitement, could not forget his customary and routine duty, and replaced it where it hung as habit directed. Another reason given is that few outside of employés of the road know that a large sum of money is carried every Friday night on that train to Peoria.

There was a report yesterday that the express company intended to supplement the reward offered by the railroad company with a like reward of $10,000; but this Mr. Cone said was not contemplated.

MORRIS, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—This morning on an angular road about a mile northeast of the town some traces of where a team of horses and spring-wagon had been hitched were found, and it is thought that something will be made of this clew. The tracks of the horses showed that they had been standing for a long time, and had through impatience stamped a great deal of the earth from under them. The Deputy Sheriffs who are following this clew have not yet reported. It is thought that this wagon was left at the place referred to for the use of the murderers.

It is a singular fact that although the murderers must have jumped off the train at the depot or a little above it, and, although there was a light snow on the ground, no foot-prints could be discovered. That they must have jumped off a very little distance above the depot is positive, because the train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and commenced to slack up only about 150 yards above the depot. Sheriff Ferguson was asked tonight if he suspected anybody in the town of the crime. He answered: "Yes, I have my suspicions, and the movements of some parties around here are watched more closely than they are aware of."

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict simply to the effect that Nichols came to his death at the hands of unknown parties. An examination of the hair found in the dead man's hands shows that it was apparently from some one's head and not from a beard, as at first supposed.

The express company officials are still in ignorance of the real value of the lost jewelery and can only estimate it at between $5,000 and $10,000. Of the money packages, one contained $20,000 sent by the Merchants' National Bank of this city to the Citizens' National Bank of Davenport, Ia., and there were three smaller packages of $500 each, for Kinross, Nassau, and Seymour, Ia., respectively. The jewelry firms will undoubtedly advertise descriptions of the goods they lost and any attempt to dispose of any portions of that part of the plunder will be likely to get the men into trouble. In fact the arrest of [illegible]e men is just as liable to occur through [illegible] medium of the stolen jewelry as in any oth[illegible] way.

WARNER MILLER'S CHIEF RIVAL.

Congressman Frank Hiscock Is His Name—He Thinks Congress Will Do Nothing on Either Tariff or Finance.

NEW YORK, March 14.—[Special.]—For many years it was the custom of Congressmen, Senators, and public officials to run over to Gotham from Washington and spend Sunday. Some wanted to consult their brokers, others wanted to see the sights, and still others found it convenient to meet their henchmen here in secret. With the advent of a new Administration and its constant changes there has been an almost total lapse of the custom. The statesmen find so much to occupy their attention in Washington that they do not like to leave it even for a single day. There are exceptions to all rules, and today I discovered Congressman Frank Hiscock's handsome form in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hiscock has his eye on the New York Senatorship. It is the one thing above all others that he covets. He will be Warner Miller's principal competitor if the Legislature is Republican, of which he does not seem to entertain any doubt, in spite of the announcement of Gov. Hill's friends that they intend to make a dead set on the Assembly to carry it for the Democratic party.

I asked Mr. Hiscock this afternoon if he thought there would be any legislation in Congress on either tariff or finance, and he replied in the negative. He thinks the advocates of the suspension of silver coinage will be satisfied to let it alone, provided the advocates of free coinage will let up on that scheme. I got a hint from prominent silver men some months ago that a systematic plan had been adopted by the silver men to propose free coinage as an offset to the other demand in order to force a compromise. It has evidently borne fruit. Mr. Hiscock says the Republicans of the House will oppose any change in the tariff, and that if they do not stop the Morrison bill there it will be stopped in the Senate. When I asked him about general politics he replied:

Since the President's prerogative message the feeling among Republicans is much improved. The outlook is rosily satisfactory to Republicans.

YOUNG SHERIFFS' BODY.

It Is Believed to Have Been Recovered from the Milwaukee River Yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14.—[Special.]—The body of a young man found floating in the Milwaukee River early this evening is believed to be that of Andrew Sheriffs, son of John Sheriffs of the firm of John Sheriffs & Son, lumber merchants, West Twenty-second and Lumber streets, Chicago. The body is badly decomposed, but from articles found upon the corpse the authorities are satisfied that the mystery of young Sheriffs' disappearance has been cleared. The body was taken to the morgue to await positive identification by relatives, who have been telegraphed.

About the middle of November last Mr. Sheriffs disappeared from his home on Green street, Chicago, but as he was addicted to drink and frequently absented himself from home for several days at a time no immediate alarm was occasioned. Two weeks passing without any tidings of him, however, his friends instituted a search. He was traced to this city. He was seen here, spending money freely, for a number of days previous to Nov. 18. From that day all trace of him was lost. He was last seen in a Martin street saloon. His friends were inclined to believe that foul play had been done him. A careful examination of the body reveals no marks of violence, and the theory is that the man, while under the influence of drink, either purposely or accidentally walked into the river. Upon his person were found several letters addressed to John Sheriffs, a number of pawn tickets in his name, a chain (but no watch), and several other pocket effects. No money, excepting a dime, was found on the person. Relatives of Mr. Sheriffs telegraph from Chicago that they will arrive here tomorrow morning and take charge of the remains.

Mr. Sheriffs Sr. Is Not Astonished.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the house of Mr. John Sheriffs, father of the deceased, at No. 179 South Green street, at a late hour last evening, but the latter said he had not heard a word about his son's death and that this was the first positive information he had had concerning him since his disappearance last November. Mr. Sheriffs took the news coolly and seemingly as a matter of course, as though he had given up all hope of again seeing his son alive.

THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

The Exchanges at the Leading Cities During the Week.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from managers of the leading clearing-houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending March 13 in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

Cities.	*Week ending March 13, 1886.*	*Per cent.*
New York	$578,340,000	Increase 19.8
Boston	76,414,636	Increase 24.0
Philadelphia	51,480,247	Increase 27.7
Chicago	40,988,000	Increase 13.3
St. Louis	17,751,623	Increase 12.9
Baltimore	11,226,076	Increase 3.9
Cincinnati	9,850,000	Increase 16.6
San Francisco	12,681,325	Increase 27.8
Pittsburg	6,802,464	Increase 13.6
Louisville	4,321,090	Increase 10.3
Milwaukee	3,223,000	Decrease 0.6
Kansas City	5,031,297	Increase 62.2
Providence	4,049,900	Decrease 3.0
Minneapolis	2,263,607	Increase 75.0
*Denver	3,111,148	......
Omaha	2,642,879	Increase 41.8
Detroit	3,122,142	Increase 10.6
*Galveston	1,513,883	......
Cleveland	2,136,951	Increase 20.6
Indianapolis	1,226,597	Increase 16.9
Columbus	1,836,180	Increase 36.2
Memphis	1,832,807	Increase 18.8
Hartford	1,756,374	Increase 26.4
New Haven	939,887	Decrease 6.2
Peoria	683,395	Decrease 21.6
Portland	758,314	Decrease 9.2
Worcester	778,506	Increase 16.8
St. Joseph	902,000	Increase 43.2
Springfield	727,325	Decrease 11.9
Syracuse	439,182	Decrease 2.0
Lowell	507,729	Increase 2.3
New Orleans	8,690,482	Increase 13.1
Totals	$850,614,309	Increase 19.8
Outside New York	272,274,309	Increase 19.8

*Not included in totals.

TOLEDO ALARMED.

A Terrible Explosion, Followed by a Disastrous Fire.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—[Special.]—The city has just been awakened by a terrible explosion, which threw many citizens from their beds. This was followed by the noise of gongs and whistles. The city is lighted up with a fire which proves to be Barney & Taylor's linseed-oil mill. The loss will reach $100,000.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—Late last night the Rockford Steam Bakery was gutted by fire. The building and machinery were almost totally destroyed. Several thousand dollars' worth of stock had just been put in, which was all destroyed. The loss will probably be over $10,000; fully covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—[Special.]—Taylor & Wakesman's mills and residences at Stockton, Chautauqua County, were destroyed by fire at midnight last night. The fire originated from embers under the boilers. Much grain was burned. Loss, $10,000.

KILLED AT A PLAY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 14.—At McKeesport, Pa., this evening John Egeder, an employé of the National Tube Works, was fatally shot by A. Welder while rehearsing a drama at Turner-hall which was to have been presented by the Turner Literary Society this evening. The shooting was purely accidental. One side of Egeder's face was torn away, including an ear, and almost the entire nose. E. Schewer, who was standing near by, received some of the shot in the face, but was not seriously hurt. Egeder was carried away unconscious. He will die. The [illegible] was [illegible] tooned indefinitely.

ROSCOE DOESN'T WANT IT.

Mr. Conkling Declines to Make the Race for Senator Warner Miller's Seat.

He Has a Big Law Practice in New York City, Is Getting Rich, and Sleeps Well.

Some of His Political Reminiscences—Why He Is Tired of the Old Strife.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—[Special.]—Roscoe Conkling is not only averse, professedly, to the proposition that he should enter the struggle for Warner Miller's place in the United States Senate; he goes further in his show of stubbornness—he absolutely refuses to reënter politics at all. Within as many days three of his intimate friends have told your correspondent that he has now no other purpose in life than to gain a competence against old age. It has been truly said that he was ruined through indorsements of the notes of a friend; but, to understand his present situation, it should be known that when he resigned his seat in Washington he had to borrow $12 with which to come on to New York; at least so he said at the time. Today it is declared that the Senate committee investigating Jake Sharp pays him $250 a day, and he himself has announced that he is making $100,000 a year.

The old Roscoe Conkling who represented Utica in Congress and New York in the Senate was not at all a money-getter. Never were the interests of the people intrusted to safer hands—so far as that was concerned. He lived up to his salary, and deposited in bank what he earned at home as a lawyer when Congress was not in session. This is supposed to have amounted to nearly $100,000 when he failed. Now, after a little over three years as a practicing lawyer in New York, he is worth more than he ever was—more than he ever dreamed of being worth. He is the foremost attorney in the city, and he is the great "fancy lawyer," as his brethren call him, for he has taken the place that once was held by Charles O'Conor, and next by William M. Evarts. Mr. Conkling's brother lawyers, through envy or what you please, assert that this gilt-edged eminence is not his by right, and that he is not and never can be a great lawyer. They point to the manner in which Joseph H. Choate used to wind him up every day in the Hoyt will case, and they insist if any one will read Mr. Conkling's questions in the present investigation of the Broadway steal they will see that he violates court procedure constantly, that he misses fire or shoots wildly, and that he is not finding out anything except rumor. However all that may be, it makes no difference to Mr. Conkling. His calendar is full to overflowing. Everybody who has got the money to pay and lawsuits to fight wants the benefit of his fame and counsel, and all are willing to pay well for them, so that the ex-statesman may be pardoned if he joins with the historic little boy in the old poem in singing: "Good Lord! how the money rolls in."

But the gossip of a month ago about Mr. Conkling being placed in line for Warner Miller's place was a good deal more than idle rumor. His friends hoped to win him back to the leadership by retaining him in a legal contest by which the party hoped to win popular regard, well knowing that if he succeeded his political strength would be very great. Those same friends are thankful today that Mr. Conkling definitly declines the honor of the Senatorship in advance of being put in a position to try for it. They are thankful because they see that the time is not yet ripe for his return, after all. They are amazed at the opposition their project has stirred up, for Mr. Conkling's enemies and former rivals prove to be more bitter in their hostility than would have been deemed possible had they not been startled into showing their hands. This Senatorship struggle has already begun. The candidates are hard at work. The very Senators who are to vote for Miller's successor are many of them already bound and pledged. So keen is the struggle already that Speaker Husted, in a Republican caucus the other day, replied to a member who wanted business methods applied to the finishing up of the new Capitol: "You are mistaken, sir; we do not want to build the Capitol. We want to elect a United States Senator."

WHAT A FRIEND SAID.

I was fortunate enough to obtain from a frank friend of Mr. Conkling a complete and thorough insight into the situation. My question was: "What are the forces that would oppose Conkling, and why do they differ with him?"

"Roscoe Conkling was elected to the Senate in 1869," he replied, "through the love of the people for him. Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica *Herald*, who now hates him so intensely, then had a loving regard for him, and so did many others whom I will mention, and who now cordially detest him. They assert that his manner changed when he became a Senator—changed into stiff pride, into coldness and haughtiness toward all old friends, and into a dictatorial attitude toward subordinates, if not former equals. Though Roscoe Conkling never personally asked a President for any—except one bit—patronage, that of the whole State became his when Grant, as President, gave him control of the custom-house at New York. Mr. Conkling put Chester A. Arthur in as Collector, Alonzo B. Cornell in as Naval Officer, Gen. George H. Sharpe as Surveyor, and Silas B. Dutcher as Appraiser. These men, under Conkling, controlled the machine of the party. They had men from every county in the State appointed under them—2,000 in all—and thus they spread over the State a vast net as it were—a net of electric wires which responded to the touch as of a button by Conkling at Washington or Arthur in New York. Though he did not ask or make appointments, it amounted to the same thing, for men like James D. Warren, Arthur, Cornell, Sharpe, and the rest went to him when they wanted an appointment, well knowing that his name would gain them what they wanted.

"This was a wonderful system, or machine, as people call it, that thus began to be developed. Every Postmaster got the tip as to what was to be done at conventions, and proper delegates were sent. This was the situation in 1877, at its hight. A mere word from Conkling settled any crisis in politics. He had his organs all over—Warren's Buffalo *Commercial*, Charles G. Fairman's Elmira *Advertiser*, Charles Emory Smith's Albany *Evening Journal*, the New York *Times* through Arthur, and so on. Conventions then merely registered the will of a perfect organization, of which he was the supreme head. A notable illustration of how completely this was the case was seen in the convention of 1879, an assembly that seemed rather inclined to have its own way with regard to nominations for Attorney-General. Five or six men were named and the convention was about to ballot, when up rose Mr. Conkling, slowly and impressively, from a seat near the platform. Every one knew, he said, that in former times he had a strong political opponent in Hamilton Ward, but now he was of the opinion that Mr. Ward's nomination would be a strong one for the convention to make. He would humbly suggest Mr. Ward's name, he said. Well, the manner in which each man who had made a nomination arose and withdrew the name he had offered, one almost shouting down the other, was a convincing proof of his power.

"But he subsequently quarreled with his lieutenants, and then put himself at their mercy by resigning his place in the Senate. He quarreled with Cornell, never forgiving him for not attending a conference in New York in 1881, when all his friends were to decide on his course after resigning his seat. Cornell is very angry with him, and is himself a seeker for Miller's seat. Mr. Conkling, on his side, spoke of the Governor afterward as 'that lizard on the bill,' a phrase that took like wildfire, and burnt like wildfire, too. He quarreled with Chester A. Arthur because he, when President, [illegible] John F. Smythe of Albany, woul[illegible]

Collector of the Port of New York, and remove W. H. Robertson to make the necessary vacancy. 'Good heavens! I can't do that,' said the President. 'Robertson's appointment caused the trouble between you and Mr. Garfield, and indirectly led to the President's death. Why, the entire matter would be reopened. Malignant critics would have a chance to widen the breach that already demoralizes the party.'

"Mr. Conkling quitted the White House abruptly, saying that the consequences the President so greatly feared would prove only temporary. After that the Conkling men spoke of Mr. Arthur only as the 'dude in the White House.' Mr. Conkling disagreed with Andrew S. Draper and fell out with Charles Emory Smith, or 'little Charley Smith,' as he has ever since called him. He lost the friendship of Ellis H. Roberts; in fact turned it to angry enmity."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

"Well, then," was asked, "what is the situation?"

"It is this—that these differences are not yet healed, and the time has not come for Mr. Conkling's return. James D. Warren, the leader in the Western part of the State, is not angry with him. He still has his picture in his office. But he wants the place himself, and will, if he sees he can't get it, work for Hiscock or Arthur, in all probability. His certain vote in the State Senate is that of Mr. McMillen, and he has two or three Assemblymen. Hiscock is for himself. His vote is that of Senator Francis C. Hendricks, with the votes of two or three Assemblymen. Senator Warner Miller is his own candidate, and State Senator Sloane is his entering wedge in the Senate. Arthur is for himself, with no Senator [yet] in his train. Mr. Platt is either for himself or Levi P. Morton, and has seven Senators behind him. That does away with one-half the Republican Senators, and among the other ten there is not one of whom it seems possible is for Mr. Conkling.

"But, as I said before, this is no disappointment to him. He does not care a straw how he stands with the men who broke with him years ago or how he ranks in the party. We who are his friends know, and tell him, that he is by far the strongest man among the people. They have no quarrel with him. They admire him for his brains, for the sturdy Republicanism he almost patented while in power, for his absolute honesty and patriotism. But he laughs when we talk with him. 'Why,' he says, 'I sleep o' nights now. I work hard and go to bed untroubled by anxiety. While I was in politics I lost the power of sleeping as I do now.'"

NATIONAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

Their Great Need—Arguments in Their Favor Before the Post-Office Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The room of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads held a large audience of unusual character when the committee met this morning. Fifteen or twenty ladies occupied seats and as many more gentlemen were introducing them to members of the committee and preparing the way for the arguments that followed in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. McComas of Maryland "To establish a postal savings depository as a branch of the Post-Office Department." Among those present to urge the favorable consideration of the measure were Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, the Hon. Walter Howe, and Miss Schuyler, representing the New York State Charities Aid Association; President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Mr. E. L. Godkin and Dr. Wayland of Philadelphia. Mr. Willis S. Paine, Superintendent of the Banking Department, came to be heard against the bill.

Mr. Fairchild made the first statement, in which he told the committee that in the work of the State Charities Aid Association in New York its members had become impressed with the fact that the insecurity of savings banks in that State had had a demoralizing effect upon the poor people. The loss of $4,000,000 in four years by 76,000 depositors, notwithstanding the attempts made by the State to make the banks secure, proved the supposed guards to be useless and the supposed inspection by the State had proved merely a trap. What the State ought to do, he said, was to repeal all the laws and leave the people to deal with savings banks as they do with other people. The only governmental body that could take savings in small amounts from the poor and give absolute security without incurring expense was the General Government. It should offer small interest, small inducements to deposit, and every inducement to withdraw. The idea to be kept in view was the encouragement of the habit of saving, with the assurance of that security which the local Governments do not and cannot give. He did not believe in asking the Government to do things which can be done by the individual or by a State. But he thought this was a matter which could be done better by the Government.

Mr. Warner of Ohio, a member of the committee, wanted to know how the interest was to be provided for. To this question Mr. Fairchild replied that if bonds were purchased by the depositors that might appreciate the bonds, but they would all go out in twenty-five years, and we should come to a place where no interest would be paid. Z. M. Dockery of Missouri admitted that the postal savings bank was an encouragement to persons of no business capacity to learn how to save as a step toward knowing how to invest. He did not regard the proposition as dangerous paternalism.

Prof. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and the Baltimore Charity Organization Society urged the adoption of the bill rather for its usefulness in stimulating an effort to save small sums than to get interest for the sums saved. Mr. Walter Howe, who had discovered from the questions asked by Mr. Jones of Texas and Mr. Warner that the objections to the bill would probably be made on political and economic grounds, and not against its practical features—Mr. Jones could not see why New York and Maryland could not assume security to the savings of its people and furnish them with savings banks—agreed with them in disliking the idea of a paternal Government, but this plan was one that did not tend to that idea, while it offered the people absolute security for savings in depositories that would be in every hamlet. To establish the same number of banks would be impossible; the expense would not be warranted. He gave instances of the growth of the fund deposited in the English postal savings offices, showing that, of the depositors who had saved $250,000,000 in four years, 400,000 were children.

Mr. Warner again wanted to know what was to be done with the deposits, and, flatly expressing his disapproval of anything that would look like their acceptance as a loan, suggested for the second or third time that bonds could not be bought to furnish an interest fund after twenty-five years. Mr. Howe expressed his belief that new emergencies would arise that would probably compel the Government to make new loans and issue new bonds, but he declared that the question of interest was not the most important object to be attained.

The great object was to establish the 7,350 money-order offices as depositories of the small savings of the people. Mr. Godkin advocated the bill as a means of leading shiftless people to the saving stage, which is but a step to the investing stage. Mr. Morris K. Jesup urged it as stimulating the spirit of thrift. If men could be afforded a ready means of accumulating small sums they would soon become cute enough to see how they could use them to advantage, and then they would withdraw them for investment.

Dr. Wayland called the attention of the committee to the fact that there are only four savings banks in the South, one having failed at Galveston a few days ago, and that there was a necessity for such depositories in the South. Miss Schuyler thanked the committee for its kindness in listening to the arguments. Mr. Willis S. Paine occupied a few moments in stating that he believed the establishment of postal savings offices would prove detrimental to the savings banks, and he asserted that not one savings bank had started in England since the system was established.

SALOON AGAINST CHURCH.

The Bitter Fight Now in Progress at Cleveland Over the Sunday Question.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—[Special.]—The spring election, which occurs April 5, promises to be the most exciting in many years. The issue is the question of permitting the sale of liquor after 2 p. m. Sundays, which is now prohibited. The fight is most bitterly carried on. A meeting was held this afternoon by delegates of sixty-two German and Bohemian societies allied against the Law and Order League. Both political parties were fully represented, and resolutions were adopted pledging the 8,000 members to work only for candidates favoring the sale of liquor Sunday. On the other hand, Bishop Gilmour preached in the cathedral today, advising and even commanding all good Catholics to vote for men pledged to keep the saloons closed all day Sunday.

THE ICE BREAKING IN THE LAKES.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., March 14.—[Special.]—The ice is breaking up at this end of both lakes, but in the straits it is still solid. The ice is gone from Drummond's Island and Prentiss Bay. An early opening [illegible] is looked for here.

RAMBLES 'ROUND GOTHAM.

General Trade Already Affected by Strikes in Different Parts of the Country.

Testimony Gathered Here and There of the Feeling for Blaine for the Presidency in 1888.

Some of the Reasons Why Foreign Capitalists Are So Ready to Make American Investments.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special.]—Business-men here tell me that the strikes in different parts of the country have already seriously affected general trade in this centre. In places of public resort I hear men speak of the last ten days as one of the most stagnant periods they have known in a long time. It is a fact that there were few strangers in the city. The trains on the elevated roads show that. You can get a seat at almost any hour of the day, except in the throng of commission hours at important stations where the five-cent fares are most numerous. There is all the time a discussion of where the strikes will lead. The papers that favor monopolistic enterprise have taken up the cry that boycotting at wholesale in this country throws men as well as capital out of employment, and that in the end it is the men who will suffer most. The Knights of Labor leaders are battling against a schism in their own ranks. The longest-headed men want to rest on their oars and be content with what they have got for the present, leaving future movements to be begun when the public is further educated. The hot-heads want to press right on to eight hours a day. The order is growing so rapidly that I heard today that the admission of new members has been suspended for thirty days in order that the General Secretary may catch up with his work.

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I met ex-Collector Robertson at a reception this afternoon. He is older than when he made his famous break into the custom-house. His hair is as white as snow. The little tuft of whiskers on his chin matches his poll in color. He is growing old, but does not show it in any way except the whitening of his hair and whiskers. He told me that he is taking life easy at his home in Westchester County. Said he:

I go down to my office in White Plains late and I leave it early. I have just enough law business to keep me comfortably busy and not enough to worry me or keep me awake nights. I am not worrying my life out, but I take the same interest in politics as ever. What do I think of 1888? Why, if Blaine will take the nomination he can get it by acclamation. The only question will be whether he will consent to take it.

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Ex-Congressman Milton I. Southard of Ohio, who is practicing law here, used to be considered one of the level-headed young Democrats in Congress. He was one of the Thurman men who was tipped out of place when the Standard-Oil crowd began to capture Ohio's Democratic organization. I met him today on Broadway, when he said about politics:

There are two things visible that do not admit of debate. The first is that if the Republican National Convention should meet tomorrow Blaine would be its nominee. The second is that if the Democratic National Convention should meet tomorrow Cleveland would not be its nominee. It is two years until these bodies meet, however, and two years is a long time in this country.

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A quiet old gentleman, with thin, gray locks floating in the breeze, comes into the Fifth Avenue Hotel barber-shop every evening for a shave. He has a smooth, round face, slightly wrinkled with care. Those who know him point him out to others as Amos R. Eno. He is the father of John C. Eno, who nearly ruined the Second National Bank by speculating in its securities. When the defalcation was discovered there was danger that the bank would be obliged to suspend. The old gentleman, who owns the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which brings him in a rental of $180,000 a year, and no end of other property, stepped forward and provided the money that saved the bank. When it came to settling his son's deficit he took the ground that the directors who had been in position to overlook all of his son's work, but had permitted him to use the lost funds, were to blame to a certain extent. He therefore proposed that they should share with him the defalcation and make no prosecution. They got his money on some such understanding as this, and then let the indictments against his son stand. I am told that the old gentleman is very angry with the bank officers and equally angry at his son Jack, who is in Montreal, where he recently kicked up no end of a row because he obtained through some friend an invitation to the tony society ball of the season.

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R. B. Harrison, a son of Senator Harrison of Indiana, who went West to Montana to grow up with the country, has been here for ten days engaged in a big cattle-ranch scheme. He married the beautiful daughter of ex-Senator Alvin Saunders of Nebraska. His home is at Helena, where he is Secretary of the Cattle-Growers' Association. In talking with me today he said:

It has always been a curiosity to me until I came to New York this time why English, French, Scotch, and even German capitalists would come to this country and invest largely in the cattle business, when New York and other home capitalists could not be induced to enter the field. The secret of it I find in the different conditions of society. In the old country the rich men have estates in the country which are handled by agents for them year in and year out, and which, in many instances, they never see. They grow accustomed to having property that is not right under their noses. It is little difference to an Englishman whether he has an estate in Ireland, Canada, Australia, or the United States, so it brings him in an income. The American is different. The rich men of the country have grown up in an atmosphere of stocks and bonds, the handling of which is centered in New York City. They cannot be easily weaned. I think the investments of foreigners in the last ten years in Western lands and cattle have made Eastern capitalists open their eyes and decide upon taking a little of this business themselves. My own opinion is, that with the dressed-beef question practically settled in the affirmative, the cattle business of the West is only in its infancy.

***

I hear that the Land-Office has seized quietly 11,000,000 feet of lumber that is alleged to have been cut on Government land for shipment into Montana from Idaho. The lumber was most of it already in Montana. The seizure is said to have been the result of an investigation of Montana lumber-cutting, which was set on foot by charges brought against the Montana men by the Idaho firms whose lumber is now seized. Commissioner Sparks was here today to attend the funeral of Henry J. Hall, the California millionaire who shot himself yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Hall are sisters. Owing to the mission on which the Commissioner came from Washington I could not get at the full details of the seizure.

SEVEN SILLY GIRLS.

How a Number of Farmers' Daughters in Pennsylvania Were Deceived by Pretended Mormon Missionaries.

READING, Pa., March 14.—[Special.]—A horrible exposé of the doings of two pretended Mormon missionaries is made public here today. Moses Wagonhorst, a respectable citizen of Whitehall, Lehigh County, called upon Ald. Denhart and other public officials and made the facts known. Several weeks ago two patriarchal-looking, elderly men, wearing long white beards, called upon the farmers of his section and those residing in the lower section of the adjoining counties and announced that they had been sent by the Mormon Church in Utah to make converts. They tried to persuade a number of farmers to sell out and ally their fortunes with the Western Mormons. They met with very little encouragement, however, from the staid, substantial people among the Pennsylvania Germans. Then they devoted themselves to the young women of the neighborhood, and showed how by moving West they could marry rich Mormons instead of remaining mere drudges at home, with no prospect of obtaining husbands in the overcrowded East. They persuaded seven young women of Lehigh and adjoining counties to embrace the Mormon faith. They agreed to pay their fares West and held out golden opportunities to them. The two men started with the young, innocent farmers' daughters by way of New York ten days ago. Nothing was heard of them till Friday, when four of the young women returned, and related a sad tale of how they had been deceived; how they had been taken to places of infamy in that city and told they had been procured to lead lives of shame. The alleged Mormon missionaries merely proved to be agents of these places. The remaining three young women refused to go back, and were bent upon leading wayward lives. The four others escaped, glad to get back to their parents.

THE RAILROADS.

Another Suit Against the Chicago & Atlantic.

A new suit has just been begun against the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company by William McGrew, owner of ten shares of Chicago & Atlantic stock, in the Cincinnati Superior Court for an order restraining President Jewett, or the Erie, or the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio from voting, by virtue of an irrevocable proxy, 90,000 shares of the Chicago & Atlantic Company. The petitioner alleges that this proxy was issued without authority of the stockholders by the Chicago & Atlantic and Cormant and Smith, contractors, to Jewett and the railway companies mentioned above in order to better dispose of the securities with which the road was built and equipped. The proxy applies to 90,000 out of the 100,000 shares of the Chicago & Atlantic Company, and is made irrevocable for a period of thirty years. The petitioner claims that such an arrangement deprives the actual owners of the Chicago & Atlantic stock of all control over their property, and that it is void under the laws of the State of Ohio. The court is asked to restrain Jewett and the companies mentioned from voting 90,000 Chicago & Atlantic shares by force of this proxy, or from voting any other number of shares except by force of lawful proxies or the actual ownership of the stock. The court is also asked to enjoin the Chicago & Atlantic Company from counting any votes cast by force of the irrevocable proxy complained of. This suit, it is believed, is brought in the interest of the Erie Company. If the injunction is granted it will lead to a severe struggle for the possession of the property.

Who Will Succeed to the Bee-Line Presidency When Mr. Devereux Dies?

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—[Special.]—The rumors sent out from New York with reference to the vacancy soon to be made in the Bee-Line by the death of President Devereux—which is now a question of hours only, as he is in the last stages of a fatal malady, cancer of the stomach—say that Judge Stevenson Burke of this city will be his successor. Judge Burke is now Vice-President, and the best-posted railroad men here say he will remain so. It is said that the Vanderbilts have no particular love for Burke since his active agency in buying the Nickel-Plate at an exorbitant price. The Vanderbilts control a majority of the Bee-Line stock, and that majority will probably be used to elevate Hamilton McK. Twombly, W. K.'s and Cornelius' brother-in-law. There are also rumors here connecting Gen. E. B. Thomas, W. D. Caldwell, and John Newell with the office. Another man whose chances are better than Burke's is ex-Congressman Amos Townsend. It is almost certain also that Burke does not want the office.

The Northern Pacific's Plans.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—[Special.]—Gen. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific, has returned from Washington Territory. He was accompanied by A. M. Cannon, President of the recently-incorporated Spokane Falls & Palouse Railroad. Gen. Anderson was in Washington Territory several weeks, and during that time made an inspection trip over the company's Cascade Division. He says:

Work upon the division is progressing rapidly. So far thirty-three miles of track have been laid north from Yakima, and the additional seven miles to carry the rails to Ellensburg will be completed early in April. Application has already been made to the Secretary of the Interior for the appointment of a commission to examine the forty-mile section. The commission is expected out this way about the 15th prox. Between Ellensburg and the western end of the division there are seventy-five and a half miles of road to build. This includes the tunnel through the mountains. Work upon the tunnel is now progressing satisfactorily.

The Butte Branch and the Spokane Falls & Palouse Road are the only two branches definitly decided upon. The Northern Pacific will reach Butte by rebuilding the present line of the Utah & Northern and making it a standard-gage road. When this is done a third, or rather an inside rail, will be laid, to allow the operation of the narrow-gage line of the Utah & Northern. This settlement of the Butte branch is the result of an agreement between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific officials made some time ago. The papers have not as yet been signed, but will be in the very near future. Regarding the Palouse Branch, the road will leave the main line of the Northern Pacific at Marshall, a point seven miles west of Spokane Falls, and from there will run southward through the Palouse country to the Snake River. Two preliminary lines have been run and the surveyors are now out making the permanent survey. One of the preliminary lines runs through Spangle by way of Rosalie and the other through Latah and Waverly. It is not known which of these will be selected, as the cost of right of way will figure largely in the selection.

Indianapolis Freight Movements.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14.—[Special.]—The train records show that a total of 20,037 cars was received and forwarded at this point in the week ending March 13, of which 15,100 were loaded. The week preceding a total of 20,388 was handled, of which 15,153 were loaded. In the corresponding week of 1885 a total of 24,396 cars was handled at this point, of which 18,645 were loaded. The striking decrease this year as compared with that of the corresponding week in 1885 was much from the same cause as in the week ending March 6. Freight which had been delayed by severe weather and snow blockades in the Northwest came forward briskly. A check on west-bound traffic is looked for this week unless the strikes on the Southwestern lines are declared off. North and south roads are doing an excellent business, there having been a decided improvement even in through business with them. Local traffic is getting up toward high-water mark, that of last week leading any week of this year and exceeding that of the corresponding week in 1885.

Items.

At a meeting of the Colorado-Utah pool Saturday the Utah agreement was ratified. The details of the pool were being discussed when the meeting adjourned until Monday.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railway Company, which has for some time had a union office with the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in Omaha, will today open an independent ticket and freight office.

The statement of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, shows: Gross earnings, $1,397,577; operating expenses, $1,030,007; net earnings, $367,570.

A Kansas City dispatch says: The through travel has increased so largely on account of the war that the railroads are pushed to furnish accommodations, and people are left daily at the Union Depot on account of crowded cars.

It is stated that the Atlantic & Pacific has made a claim for the abrogation of the 13 per cent on the tariff rates which the Southern Pacific, as the Atlantic & Pacific people state, have been charging them on freight to the Missouri River. It has been decided to leave it to arbitration.

The transcontinental freight war, says a Kansas City dispatch, has opened a new market for corn from this region, and that cereal, which has heretofore been selling for $2 a bushel in San Francisco, is now offered at 65 cents. But little corn is used in California, none being raised there, and the usual freight rates not justifying importation. Barley has hitherto been the common substitute. Fifty-two car-loads of corn were shipped to San Francisco Saturday.

WAGE-WORKER AND EMPLOYER.

An Eastern Shoemakers' Strike to Be Settled by Arbitration—General Matters in the Field of Capital and Labor.

BEVERLY, Mass., March 14.—The lockout here, which is keeping 2,000 shoemakers idle, is in a fair way to be ended in two or three days. The manufacturers yesterday decided to recognize the Knights of Labor Municipal Board and asked for a conference. A board of arbitration is now at work.

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—[Special.]—The ship-carpenters' strike was settled yesterday afternoon, the dry-dock company agreeing to pay the men 25 cents an hour, as demanded, but for a time the men will work only eight hours a day. This is a victory for the men, who struck because the company refused to pay more than $2 for ten hours' work. The strike has been running a month, and 200 men were affected and have lost about $10,000 in wages. The Northwest will be brought back from Walkerville, where she was taken last week, and work on her will be resumed Monday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 14.—[Special.]—The last of the street-car employés were admitted to the Knights of Labor tonight. It is thought that Monday a united demand for shorter hours will be made, and if the companies refuse the tug of war will immediately follow.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—[Special.]—The employés of the Columbus Consolidated Street-Car Company, to the number of about 300, are preparing to go out on a strike on account of the long number of hours employed and the wages paid.

THINGS OF THE PAST.

Puffs and pads around the ar[ticl]es are things of the past.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats Adopt the Crawford Primary Law After Something of a Fight.

Aldermanic Candidates Blossoming Out in Unusual Profusion in the Various Wards.

Effect of the Provision of the Election Law Abolishing the Town Canvassing Boards.

It cannot be expected that men should give up their old habits all of a sudden, and with the new election law to fight it cost the Democratic City Committee a hard struggle before the Crawford Primary law was adopted. Several meetings were held the week before last. The Young Democracy and a joint meeting of all the Democratic organizations both for some time contented themselves with expressing it as "the sense" of the bodies that the primaries should be held under the Crawford law. The City Committee protested against any more resolutions of such "sense" and said it also had the "sense" that the law ought to be adopted. But they did not adopt it. They became more autocratic as it was given out that the Young Democracy was dead and had been reunited with the old Democracy in substance if not in form. But the corpse gave a lively kick. It changed its tone and "demanded" that the City Committee call the primaries under the Crawford law. After a long and desperate fight the City Committee was compelled to yield for fear of a rupture and the Crawford law was adopted last Friday night. The city primaries will be held one day after those of the Republicans, March 27, when the result of the Republican primaries will be known. The South Town primaries are to be held the same day, those of the West Town Monday, March 29, while those of the North Town remain to be fixed.

ALDERMANIC.

The Aldermanic situation in the First Ward remains in the same unsettled state as before, except that the Republicans must work harder than they thought to overcome the frauds at the registration. Frank Warren has been put in nomination by the Republican ward club.

The Second Ward is all torn up over the wrangles among the Democrats. George M. Baker of No. 575 Wabash avenue is a Democratic candidate. He is a young, industrious man, a carpetlayer in the employ of Davis & Morse. Baker was one of the Democratic advocates of the new Election law. The other Democratic candidate is William Bassett, a liveryman on Wabash avenue, who has the support of most of the regular Democrats. "Ike" Abrahams and John J. Leiendecker are running these two against Pat Sanders, and have brought matters to such a pitch that Sanders has refused to go before the primaries at all, and is determined to run as an independent. He may yet go before the primaries, however, if an offer is made that he can accept. "Jim" Appleton is for either one of the other two or whoever is nominated, as long as it is against Sanders. The opportunity for a Republican is all that can be desired. George Mueller is very popular, although there are some Republicans who object to him because he runs a saloon in connection with his hotel.

Republicans and Democrats in the Fifth are both speaking of Charles Hillock as against Ed Burke. Hillock claims to be a Republican. He has a large sash and blind factory and employs many men. The bolting part of the Young Democrats have indorsed him, and Burke will have a hard fight.

The Seventh Ward has two opponents to Ald. Hildreth. Edwin Prindiville intends to run independent and expects Republican support. George P. Bunker is a candidate of the Young Democracy and also hopes to be indorsed by the Republicans. Most of the latter are ready to indorse any good man the Young Democrats may nominate.

Opposition is growing afresh in the Eighth Ward against John Long. The Young Democrats have selected William McCann and have asked the City Central Committee to let him have one of the judges in each precinct. The City Committee is not unlikely to refuse them and war may be the consequence. L. A. Yore will probably get the Republican nomination and is ready to make the race.

In the Ninth there is some talk of pitting "Dave" Clark against John Gaynor. Clark says he does not want the nomination unless the machine is with him. He wants time to recover from the last knock-out on the Park Commissioner question. Once a month is enough for him. John R. Wheeler is the favorit among Republicans. Manerd Hamilton, a milkman, has been indorsed by a portion of the Young Republicans. He is said to have considerable strength along Halsted street, but not through the ward.

Tom Parker will probably be the Republican candidate in the Eleventh. There is some opposition to him because he is a machine man, and the anti-machine faction have put up N. S. Johnson. The dispute will only last until the primaries.

John McGregor is a new candidate in the Thirteenth on the Republican side. Dr. Gray has not yet retired, however. The coming man among the Democrats is said to be Denis Considine. Bailiff Kelly of the Desplaines Street Police Court has obeyed a petition signed by 230 people asking him to run.

The Fourteenth Ward Democrats suddenly find themselves without a candidate to unite on. In spite of repeated denials it was expected that Mike Ryan would be a candidate until he announced his refusal definitly last week. His brother Tom has been obliged to leave the city on account of his health, and one of the two must look after their business. Democrats say Mike Ryan could not have been elected anyway. In his place there is some talk of Paul O. Stensland, the Scandinavian member of the Board of Education, John J. Block, a well-known German, and John Orb, President of the West Side Brewing Company. Orb has declined to run. Adam Ochs, ex-County Commissioner, would like to make the race, but there is not much desire for it on the part of others. D. W. Ryan, the Republican candidate, has the best chances for success.

The Sixteenth Ward Republicans have indorsed Charles Winkler and ended their quarrel. Ald. Severin says that he is in favor of the nominee, and that there is no truth in the charge that he will work for Ald. Colvin.

Seventeenth Ward Republicans will probably support Thomas Carney, who will run as an independent. The regular Democratic Club has indorsed John T. O'Malley. Ald. Sweeney is beginning to regret his decision to withdraw from the race. If the brewery with which he is connected do not insist on his removing to the South Side, he may yet enter the field as a candidate for reëlection—at least the brewery is the reason he alleges.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth are casting about for an available candidate. The Republican choice may be Jacob Tiedemann. Ex-Ald. Frank Blair's friends insist on running him for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward with a view to future political possibilities. They think that his election to the Council would be an advance towards the Mayor's chair. At the primaries the contest will be between Mr. Blair's friends and the friends of Mr. Tiedemann. Maj. Murphy has drawn out of the race, it being an almost settled fact that he is going to be the Republican nominee for North Town Assessor against Sam Chase. The Republicans are greatly encouraged by the registration in the Eighteenth Ward. The figures as compared with the voting in 1885 are as follows:

UNDER THE NEW LAW.

The new Election law, Art. 8, Sec. 2, provides that "Whenever any village or incorporated town which lies within any county in which a city exists, which may adopt this act, then in such case the Commissioners of Election appointed or who may be appointed for said city shall be also ex-officio Commissioners of Election for such village or incorporated town, and shall have and exercise the same powers as if specially appointed for such village or town."

Sec. 4 of the same article provides that the returns must be made to the Commissioners "in case of all other elections therein" as in the case "of elections held in a city, and such returns shall be canvassed and the result declared by the same Canvassing Board." These sections not only wipe out the election powers heretofore given town officers, but also do away altogether with the necessity for separate town tickets and separate town returns. The tickets to be voted, therefore, at the election three weeks from tomorrow will contain not only the names of the nominees for town officers, but the names of the Aldermanic candidates as well. This feature of the law will no doubt have considerable interest for the candidates for town officers in the three towns. The worthy town candidates will hardly want to be "loaded" with unworthy Aldermanic candidates, and the good Aldermanic candidates will not like to be deadweighted with bad town nominees. This will no doubt have its influence in all the towns. It will affect the Republi[cans mo]st on the South Side, where at least [illegible] the wards, an effort is made [illegible] nominations for the [illegible] dent purpose of "helping out" the Democratic candidates. It will probably injuriously affect the Democrats of the West Town, where both the Democratic candidates for Alderman and the Democratic candidates for town offices are likely to be of the very toughest description.

NOTES.

About twenty of the Eighteenth Ward Democrats met yesterday at 4 o'clock in the North Town Assessor's office to talk over the registration question and cast about for a candidate for Alderman. Mike Corcoran said that 3,500 voters had registered and he did not believe 1,000 of them were Democrats. The meeting adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock this evening in Judge Prendergast's insane court in the Criminal Court Building, this meeting to be advertised in all the newspapers and by the circulation of dodgers.

A large number of the French voters of the First Ward, irrespective of party, met at No. 133 East Monroe street yesterday afternoon for the purpose of impressing on the minds of the French voters of the First Ward the imperative necessity of registering Tuesday next, in order that they may not be disqualified from voting election day a large number of persons not being fully aware of this requirement. Capt. C. Beranger presided, and addressed those present on the purposes of the meeting. Ald. "Billy" Whelan and his diamond appeared before the meeting adjourned, and the Alderman assured those present of his distinguished consideration. Another meeting will be held March 28.

FAIR WEATHER.

It Will Be Followed Today by Light Rain or Snow, According to Predictions.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., stationary temperature, fair weather, followed by light rain or snow.

For the Upper Lake region, easterly winds, stationary temperature, local snow or rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, northerly winds, light rain or snow, followed by warmer fair weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 14—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	*State of weather.*	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
El Paso	29.79	62	S. W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	29.97	24	S. E.	Lt. snow	*
New York	30.08	43	N. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	29.96	25	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.02	39	N. E.	Cloudy	.04
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	60	S.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.04	22	N.	Fair	....
Chicago	29.75	38	N.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.91	58	S.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	29.85	38	S. E.	Clear	....
Deadwood, Dak.	30.04	22	S. W.	Clear	.08
Boston, Mass.	30.04	36	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Denver, Colo.	30.04	29	E.	Hvy. sn.	.07
Des Moines, Ia.	29.81	36	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	30	E.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.81	42	N.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.82	21	N. E.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich.	29.96	21	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Little Rock	29.88	58	S.	Clear	....
Fort Assinaboine	29.79	32	S. W.	Fair	....
Fort Buford, Mont.	29.85	31	W.	Fair	....
Fort Garry, B. A.	29.98	—1	....	....	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	58	S. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.81	26	E.	Clear	....
Halifax, N. S.	....	....	....	....	....
Salt Lake	30.14	24	E.	Clear	....
Indianapolis	29.84	57	S.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.86	29	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Louisville, Ky.	29.92	60	S.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.03	48	S. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	23	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96	57	S. E.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.82	30	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Montreal, Que.	....	....	....	....	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.97	24	N.	Cloudy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.00	58	S. E.	Cloudy	....
North Platte, Neb.	29.89	32	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.87	31	N.	Cloudy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.08	29	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.91	44	N. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans	30.07	54	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.07	29	N. W.	Lt. snow	.01
Washington	29.99	50	S.	Clear	....
Shreveport, La.	29.96	58	S.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.72	58	S.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.79	62	S.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.90	30	....	Cloudy	....
Toledo, O.	29.83	31	E.	Clear	....
Toronto, Can.	....	....	....	....	....
Yankton	29.94	32	N.	Cloudy	....
Huron, Dak.	30.00	28	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.93	32	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Stockton	29.70	55	S. W.	Clear	....
Las Animas	29.87	40	N. E.	Fair	....
Mackinaw	29.95	18	E.	Fair	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu.*	*Dir.*	*Vel.*	*Rain*	*Weather*
2 a. m.	29.636	33.4	86.4	E.	10	....	Cloudy.
6 a. m.	29.682	32.9	87.2	E.	13	....	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	29.639	37.5	82.0	E.	11	....	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.637	41.0	68.5	E.	10	....	Clear.
6 p. m.	29.684	38.6	71.7	N.	7	....	Cloudy.
10 p. m.	29.748	37.5	86.1	N.	6	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 43.5.
Minimum thermometer, 31.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.688.
Mean daily temperature, 37.1.
Mean daily humidity, 80.8.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Arrived: The Adriatic, Liverpool; Fulda, Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 14.—The Celtic, from New York March 4 for Liverpool, arrived here at 4 today.

GLASGOW, March 14.—The Ethiopia, from New York March 1, has arrived here.

ART.

Notes, Domestic and Foreign—Discoveries at the Acropolis—Great Picture-Sales Since 1868.

Tabata, the artist of the Japanese village in Boston, is painting on silk a portrait of Miss Mary Anderson.

It is announced from Athens that the excavations at the Acropolis have resulted in the discovery of six mutilated female statues in marble. These fragments, which are colored and belong to the period before Phidias, cannot fail to be of great importance in the history of art, as no museum in Europe possesses works of this period. It is believed that the statues are part of those overthrown by the Persians and buried by the Greeks at the building of Acropolis in the time of Pericles. Further interesting discoveries are expected.

New York Tribune: The first picture sale in this country at which over $100,000 was realized was that of Mr. John Wolfe's collection in 1863. These pictures brought $114,000. For some seven years afterward not over $50,000 was realized from any single sale. In 1871 the Alexander White collection brought $91,000, and in 1872 Mr. Legrand Lockwood's paintings were sold for $76,250, and a part of Mr. August Belmont's collection for $52,250. In 1873 the Everard collection realized $96,480, and in 1876 the Jenkins collection brought $60,025. At the latter sale the highest price, $3,600, was paid for a painting by Escósura. In the same year there was held the famous sale of Mr. John Taylor Johnston's collection, which contained 191 oil paintings, 133 water-colors, and several marble statues. The 191 oil paintings averaged $1,712 each, and the total amount realized from the sale, $328,286, remained unsurpassed until the Seney sale last year. The highest price paid was $12,500, for Mr. F. E. Church's "Niagara," now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. A Meissonier, eight by ten inches, brought $11,500, and Turner's "Slave Ship" was sold for $10,000. The Olyphant collection of American paintings brought $43,620 in 1877, and the Latham collection of eighty-three paintings was sold for $101,205 in 1878. A Gérôme brought the largest price, $5,500, at the latter sale. In 1879 the Sherwood and Hart collections brought $77,980, the highest price being $3,300 for an example of Knaus; and in the same year Mr. Albert Spencer's collection of seventy-one paintings was sold for $82,500, a Gérôme bringing $6,000. In 1880, 144 paintings belonging to Mr. J. Abner Harper were sold for $106,790. The best price, $3,725, was paid for a Van Marcke. In 1881 the Reid collection brought $70,650, and the Coale collection $71,477. At the Morton-Hoe sale in 1882 the sum of $50,750 was realized, Regnault's "Automedon" bringing $5,900. In the same year Mr. John Wolfe's collection of eighty-two paintings brought $131,815. Cot's "Springtime," now in a Brooklyn collection, was sold for $9,700. The highest price—$10,100—was paid for Bouguereau's "Nymphs and Satyr." In 1883 the Runkle collection of sixty-six paintings was sold for $66,195. A painting by Millet brought $3,850. The year 1884 was a dull one. In 1885 the 285 paintings collected by Mr. George I. Seney were sold for $406,900. The largest price was $18,200, paid by Mr. J. L. Mitchell of Milwaukee for Jules Breton's "Le Soir." The next was $12,500, paid for Rousseau's "Morning on the Oise," the companion of the "Twilight" in the Morgan collection. The average price brought by the Morgan pictures was over $6,000, more than three times the highest average known before in this country. In Paris, at the Laurent-Richards sale in 1878, 112 paintings were sold for $211,226; and the 199 paintings at the W[illegible] 469.

GERMAN LECTURE[S] "Faust" by Prof. Cohn, Director of [Chi]cago School of Languages, Central Music [Hall], Saturdays, at 12 m.

THE URGENT REQUEST OF THE PASTOR and official board, the Rev. Sam Jones will preach Sunday morning at Chicago-Avenue Church.

WAR OF THE KNIGHTS.

The Strikers Had It All Their Own Way Again at St. Louis Yesterday.

Vice-President Hoxie Preparing to Hire New Men—The Program for Today.

Prospects of Trouble Reported from Atchison—The News Along the Line.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—[Special.]—No attempt was made today by the Gould lines to send out any trains except the regular mails. A score of Deputy Sheriffs dodged about in the vicinity of the yards in search of the strikers, who have been enjoined by the Circuit Court from interfering with the company's property or trespassing on its grounds. The defendants number more than 500, but the deputies only succeeded in securing service of ten men today. They were the leaders, however, and were officially apprised of the action of the court and promised to obey. The Knights say that the order restraining them from the track or property will not help the company any. There are four long viaducts over the yards at as many streets, and they will station a committee on each viaduct who can easily speak to an engineer below, and the petitions and appeals will be renewed if any attempt is made to take out trains. The phraseology of the request has been changed since the first days of the strike. It is now submitted to the engineers in this fashion:

If you value your own or your family's welfare, don't take that engine out of the yards.

By the tone in which it is delivered it is hard to tell whether it is a threat or petition. It always accomplishes its object, however.

Mr. Hoxie was seen today by your correspondent, and in answer to a number of queries said: "We will enjoin the strikers in every town and county along the line. Applications are pouring in at the rate of 100 a day, and we are mobilizing these men, and as soon as we are confident that we will be protected we will set them to work. The engineers as a body can be relied on, but there are numbers of them who will obey the request of these men. No conference of any kind has been held with our former employés, and the railroad company will pursue the course it has been pursuing."

From another source it was learned that the company intends to fight to the bitter end. In order to comply with its charter provisions the company will attempt to move out trains every day. Sergeant-of-Police Campbell, who acted as engineer for the company, was condemned by the Common Council last night in a series of resolutions requesting the Mayor to reduce him to the ranks. Warm times are expected in the morning. Chief-Fireman Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen arrived in the city tonight, and is in conference with the firemen. It is generally understood that when engineers and firemen are ordered off by authorized Knights they will obey.

The Executive Board of the engineers of the Gould system will meet at Sedalia tomorrow, and the grievances of the engineers growing out of the present strike will be submitted to them. Chief Arthur is expected to be present, and the board will officially announce the position of the engineers in the strike. The firemen will meet here under Chief Sargent, and their grievances will be passed upon. It is said that if the engineers stand by the company the trains will run.

State Labor-Commissioner Kochtitzky arrived here last night from Jefferson City and held conferences in regard to a settlement of the strike, but he declined to say who he conferred with or what was done, nor would he say what, if any, relations he holds to either side in the contest. He did say, however: "The strike is a mistake, and it is my opinion that the Knights of Labor realize that fact, and, basing the opinion on that view of the situation, it is more than probable that within four days the trouble will be settled, freight-trains running, and the embargo upon commerce raised." When asked if negotiations are now pending between the Missouri Pacific Company and the Knights of Labor, he replied: "I do not feel at liberty to answer that question directly. I will simply say that the strike is in a fair way of settlement, and, without the interference of some unforseen issue, will be at an end within the next three or four days." Mr. Kochtizky left for Sedalia this morning for the purpose, it is understood, of consulting with leading Knights at that place.

Dispatches from Sedalia say that a number of arrests were made there last evening after the strikers prevented the freight-train from going out, and that warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of several of the members of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor. Those arrested were released on bail.

A Gloomy Outlook.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 14.—[Special.]—The first week of the strike closes today with the Gould system entirely blocked and the Knights of Labor presenting a bold front. In the Atchison yards there are 3,379 cars side-tracked and fifty dead engines, with no track-walkers or bridgemen to repair tracks or damage to property. The attempt was made today to move a freight train, and Superintendent Fagan states none will be made tomorrow, the past experience making it useless. Upwards of seventy men have applied for work, but the strikers persuade them not to engage their services. Many rumors are afloat tonight, and this week probably will be a troublesome one to property, and possibly to persons.

The Conductors.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—[Special.]—An important meeting of Kaw Valley Division conductors was held here this afternoon. Delegates were present representing 4,000 conductors, coming from Creston, Ia.; Atchison, Topeka, and Emporia, Kas.; St. Louis, Sedalia, Moberly, Mo.; Bloomington, Ill.; Waverly, N. Y.; Denver, Colo.; Cincinnati, O.; Las Vegas, N. M.; Omaha, Neb.; Alamo and Denison, Tex.; La Crosse, Wis., etc. A lengthy discussion of the strike situation was had, and resolutions were passed affirming the willingness and determination of all to perform regular duty.

Adjt.-Gen. Campbell of Kansas and Gen. Rodgers of the Kansas National Guards passed through here this evening for Parsons, Kas., in response to a call for troops from that place. Campbell will view the situation and if he deems it necessary to call out the militia will report at once to Gov. Martin.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Big Figures Showing Receipts and Shipments at Minneapolis—Comparisons Made.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 14.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis wheat receipts last week were 614,880 bushels, against 860,240 bushels the previous week, and 295,500 for the corresponding week in 1885. The shipments for the week were 102,280 bushels, against 73,360 bushels last week and 43,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. Local mills have shipped out 82,432 barrels of flour during the week, which, reduced to an equivalent in wheat, makes 391,552 bushels. By adding the flour shipments and wheat shipments for the week, the amount equals 493,832 bushels, against 614,880 bushels received. The number of barrels of flour made for the week by local mills is a little less than the number shipped out, though not varying greatly. It is estimated that there are now in store in the city a little under 200,000 barrels of flour, mostly patents, with some low grades and less bakers'. The receipts of wheat for the twenty-four hours ended last night were 181 cars, and there were in transit for Minneapolis on all roads 137 cars due to arrive tomorrow morning. The movement from farmers' bins has been fair for this season of the year, though a large part has been stored on farmers' account. The lightest movement has been on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific Roads.

A MONEY-LENDER'S SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 14.—[Special.]—David R. Heathers, a well-known Marylander, committed suicide today at his home in Easton, Md., by cutting his throat. Heathers was [illegible] and money-lender. He had recently shown symp[toms] of insanity.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Bad Place for Small Boys—A Shooting Scrape—A Runaway Daughter.

Joseph Palmer, who keeps a restaurant at No. 30 Sherman street, is known to the police as a "Fagin," who has a baker's dozen of young thieves about him. The place was raided about five weeks ago and thirteen boys arrested, and Justice Meech fined them, but suspended execution on condition that they should quit "Fagin" Palmer. Yesterday Officers Considine and Crowley found them all back there again, and arrested Palmer and the thirteen boys, whose names are Walter Bush, John Connelly, James Thornton, James McCarty, Burt Thornton, Thomas Kelly, Thomas O'Neill, Edward Morrissey, Edward Ryan, James Scanlan, John Robinson, and Henry Wilson. In their possession were found a new revolver, four opera-glasses, two pearl and two black and gold, all marked "Le Maire," and two field-glasses, all new and evidently taken from some jewelry store; also a pair of roller-skates.

Kittie Trotman, a very pretty little blonde, 15 years of age, came to Chicago about five months ago to look for work. Her father is Lucas Trotman of Wilmington, Ill., a bookkeeper in the Wilmington Paper Mills. At the depot Kittie met a friend named Annie Thomas from Braidwood, Ill., and they went to the West Side together. After searching in vain for work till their money was exhausted, they went into a house of ill-fame and staid there for a month. Kittie's father came to Chicago several times in search of her. Yesterday she was found in Charley Mathieu's place at No. 555 Clark street, and her father being notified she was taken home last evening.

William Cann, an employé of the Union Livery Company, at No. 333 North Clark street, was shot in the neck yesterday afternoon during a quarrel with a man named Taylor at the rear of a building near the corner of Clark and Jackson streets. After receiving the wound he walked all the way to the place where he is employed on the North Side. When he arrived there he was so weak from the loss of blood that the patrol-wagon was called to take him to the hospital, but he refused to go, and likewise would give no information which would lead to Taylor's arrest. He said he would not prosecute him under any circumstances.

Nellie Gray went to the Harrison Street Station yesterday to visit the notorious W. B. Devere, locked up under thirty different charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The police noticed that the woman wore a very elegant sealskin cloak, and identified it as one taken from a large firm by Devere a few days before he was arrested, for which he gave a worthless check for $400. Nellie was arrested and charged with receiving stolen property.

Frank Koalman, the clerk of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Mo., who is alleged to have stolen $110 of the firm's money intrusted to him and left town last week, was arrested on the street yesterday morning by Officer Patrick Ward of the Central detail. The St. Louis authorities were notified, and will send for the prisoner this morning.

Emil Langer, 11 years old, living with his parents at No. 170 Clybourn avenue, fell into the lake near the North avenue pier yesterday afternoon. A man who would not give up his name leaped into the water and pulled out the boy apparently lifeless. The Larrabee street patrol wagon was called, and after half an hour's hard work the police succeeded in bringing the half-drowned youth to consciousness. He was then removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

James Conley, known as a very hard character, was engaged in a quarrel with several women in Michael Kenna's saloon, on Van Buren street, near Clark, at a late hour Friday night. R. Bartell, the barkeeper in the place, attempted to quiet him, and, just as he turned his back to leave, Conley came up from behind, put his arms around him, and bit the barkeeper's nose completely off. Conley then made his escape, but was arrested yesterday on the West Side and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station on the charge of mayhem.

THEY HAVE CROSSED THE RIVER.

Death of Henry B. Courtney, a Millionaire of Delaware—Funeral of a Respected Citizen of Rockford.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 14.—[Special.]—Henry B. Courtney of the Diamond Match Company died here early yesterday morning.

[The deceased came from England in 1853 at the instance of Edward Tatnall, who wrote to Bell, the great London matchmaker, to send him a practical man. After serving in the employ of Mr. Tatnall a short time he, with W. H. Swift, purchased the plant and under the firm of Swift & Courtney operated the works. The firm for years had a monopoly of the parlor-match trade. Mr. Courtney was the only man in this country who understood compounding the preparation for dipping the matches and his services to the firm were therefore of great value. In 1873 a New-Englander named Beecher was taken in the firm, and under the name of Swift, Courtney & Beecher business was conducted until 1880, when it was incorporated as the Diamond Match Company. Mr. Courtney leaves a large family and a very large estate. His wealth is variously estimated at three to five millions of dollars. His funeral will take place next Tuesday morning.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—The funeral of Mr. Samuel I. Church, who died the 11th inst., took place at 2:30 this afternoon, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

[Mr. Church, who was 70 years of age at the time of his decease, had been for many years a resident of Rockford, and was always closely identified with its advancement and progress. Before the War he served one term as Sheriff of Winnebago County, but afterward declined any political preferment, although he was several times offered positions of honor and emolument. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter, the last named being a resident of Chicago and the wife of Mr. E. A. Paul of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During a long and active life Mr. Church accumulated a handsome fortune, which was mainly invested in real estate at or near Rockford. His death is not only sincerely regretted by those of his own family, but also by a host of others, to whom his unostentatious but timely benevolence proved of value in times of need and suffering.]

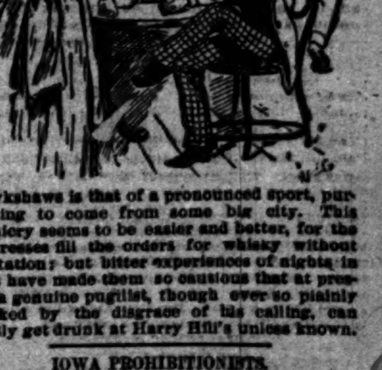
PERRY, N. Y., March 14.—Zolno P. Gordon, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States, died at Castile, N. Y., Saturday, aged 82 years. For a long period he was in charge of the Erie Railroad depot at Castile, and was well known and very popular.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 14.—M. W. Fechheimer, one of the leading lawyers of this city, died last night of cancer of the stomach. He was the richest lawyer in the State, and President of the Oregon Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

"GETTING EVEN" WITH 'ARRY.

The Devices Resorted To by Detectives to "Smash" Their Ex-Favorit.

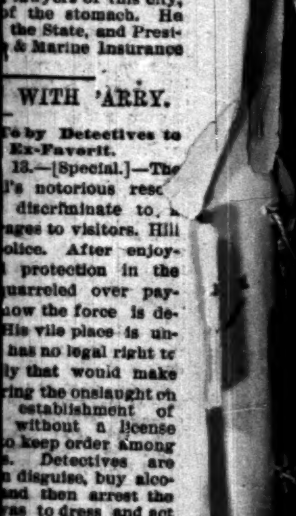
NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special.]—The waitresses in Harry Hill's notorious resort are now enjoined to discriminate to a nicety in dispensing beverages to visitors. Hill has had a row with the police. After enjoying many years of official protection in the breakage of the law, he quarreled over payments for immunity, and now the force is determined to smash him. His vile place is unlicensed, and therefore he has no legal right to sell intoxicants. Ordinarily that would make no difference, for even during the onslaught on him the still worse establishment of Billy McGlory is open without a license and with officers detailed to keep order among the drunken assemblages. Detectives are detailed to go into Hill's in disguise, buy alcoholic drinks, if possible, and then arrest the servitor. The first ruse was to dress and act like countrymen, but the girls have learned to detect the imitation from the genuine rustic verdancy; and the later guise of the



Hawkshaws is that of a pronounced sport, purporting to come from some big city. This mimicry seems to be easier and better, for the waitresses fill the orders for whisky without hesitation; but bitter experiences of nights in cells have made them so cautious that at present a genuine pugilist, though ever so plainly marked by the disgrace of his calling, can hardly get drunk at Harry Hill's unless known.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Prohibitionists in Marathon, Ia., went in force to a drug store where whisky was sol[d] [illegible] thirteen packages of liquor [illegible] the druggist to pack up an[d] [illegible] his goods and close [illegible]



SAM JONES.

What Christians Should Do in Return for Benefits from the Lord.

A Sermon to Men Only in the Afternoon at the Casino Rink.

Appealing Eloquently to Their Manhood—Mr. Small Talks to the Women.

THE MORNING SERVICE.

HOW CHRISTIANS SHOULD RENDER A JUST SERVICE TO THE LORD.

The Rev. Sam Jones preached to a congregation of 2,500 people in the Chicago Avenue Church yesterday morning. The Rev. Mr. Goss read the Scriptures and offered prayer, and a feature of the services was the singing of the Sunday-school children.

Mr. Jones spoke substantially as follows:

We invite your attention this morning for a short while—it is not so much the length of a sermon as the thickness of it. We frequently hear a great deal about the length of sermons. The thickness of a thing has a great deal to do with the length of it. Did you ever notice that? The Lord give us in thickness what we lack in length—we invite your attention to two verses of the 116th Psalm.

What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me? I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord.

Now, brethren, we have a question here this morning that ought to touch our hearts. When I look back—God didn't pick me up a 10-year-old waif, but He has been doing for me since I was a 10-hour-old babe. He was good to my mother before me. He was good to my father. He was good to all generations in the past; and now He is good to me and good to my wife, and is good to my children, and is good to my neighbors. His sun shines upon the just and upon the unjust, and when I look around me and see how this great world is drawing hourly from the great storehouse of God—drawing upon Him for all it has and wants—He supplies all our thirsts, and all our appetites, and all our desires—when I realize that, then I look out upon this world, and I think why is it every man doesn't stand up like a man and say, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards me?"

SELF-SACRIFICE.

There is something in human nature that admires self-sacrifice and gratitude. Suppose a case. If I were to stop here this morning and say, Brethren, I left wife and children, and the pleasures and enjoyments of my home, and came almost 1,000 miles to preach, and strive, and work; I preach, perhaps, without compensation; I know not; and at the same time I could have commanded $250 a night for the thirty or forty days I shall be here in much easier work; but I turned my back on home, wife, children, and money to come here and work with you—you would say: "Hurrah for Jones. He is my sort of a fellow. I like that sort of a fellow. He is my man. He is so self-sacrificing." Well, I don't let anything get in the way when it comes to serving God and doing good. Now, can Jones hurrah for you on the same line? [Laughter.] That is the way to look at it. What are you doing? That is the question. How many nights have you left your wife and children to go off and do good? How many times have you turned away from a $100 trade to go to church and serve God and do good to others? Look here, brethren, I know you have a good sense of gratitude in you, and a good sense of appreciation. You can throw up your hat and hurrah for Smith and hurrah for Brown. Why don't you get yourselves in shape so somebody will hurrah for you? That is the way to look at it. I have been receiving and enjoying benefits from God all my life; what can I do, what can I say? A man is never going to be worth much to this world until he gets to the point where he can ask this question with a desire for an answer, and when the answer comes he is perfectly willing to submit his life to the thought and line of an answer from God. "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards me?" Now, let each of us stop on that personal pronoun "I." We look at that in everything else. Let us try to look at it in this. We run along, and few of us practically even get beyond nominative I, possessive my or mine, objective me. I love myself the best. In business it is I. I am the great one. I don't see why the Lord didn't give this world to me at the start and let me run it as a sort of great lord and manager of the whole thing and let the balance of the world be my tenants. I could have run it so much better. I am astonished that the Lord didn't give me a free, simple title to this whole thing. Now, what can you do, and where can you go? That is the question.

ILLUSTRATING THE POINT.

Suppose your leading dry-goods merchant, Mr. Field, who employs 500 clerks in his store, had a house full of customers the year round, and the clerks stood about with their hands in their pockets and never waited on a customer, would never ask what a single customer wanted, and if a customer told them what they wanted they should say: "I don't know where it is; I don't know the price; you will have to see somebody else;" how long do you suppose Mr. Field would keep that sort of a crowd around him? Just talk common sense about it. Wouldn't he discharge them about 9 o'clock the first morning? You could go off and say I never clerked for Field one whole morning in my life, and I quit that morning at 9 o'clock. [Laughter.] Take the members of the churches in this town. "Why stand ye here idle all the day long?" Here is material to work on. Here are perishing souls. Here are influences working for the ruin of the world. Here are 40,000,000 people all about you, and every heart and life is a field for you to work in; and here they are seeking help and succor and all that human hearts ever desire, and you stand around with your hands in your pockets. "You will have to get some of the rest of the people. I declare I don't know; I am not very well posted about these things." Where is the Christian man or woman in this house that knows where the shelves of God's storehouses are, so that when the poor sinner calls for anything he knows right where to put his hand on it and give it to him? Here are clerks in God Almighty's storehouse—clerks for twenty years—and they have never been behind the counter, much less know where the shelves are. [Laughter.] And absolutely they are not only out there beyond the counter, but they occupy every seat in front of the counter that is put there for the poor tired customer. How long do you reckon merchants would put up with a crowd like that?

DIVIDE WITH GOD.

You are working for the Lord or you are working for the Devil. There is no such thing as spiritual idleness in this country. Which are you doing? When I was at St. Joe one of the millionaires was converted, and baptized, and received into the church. He sent for me and talked with me, and I found out the old man had surrendered his soul and love to God. "And now," said I, "my old friend, let me tell you the God's truth. God saved your soul. What are you going to do with all this money? If you ever go to Hell it will be about this money, and you better go to work, as the darky says, and 'extribute this thing around a bit.'" [Laughter.] I can tell you what the Lord demands. I can give you this hint: He demands some of all you have. If you have got money He demands some of that; if you have a tongue He demands some words. If you have muscle He wants muscle. If you have blood He wants blood. If you have influence He wants influence. If you have anything in this world God wants His share of it. It seems, brethren, the Lord's share is mighty little. I go out here as a farmer. I have no land and no stock, but I go to a farmer who has a big plantation and I say to him: "I want to rent some land from you." "I will rent you some." "On what terms?" "If you give me half you make you can have as much land as you want." "I accept; that is the best I can do." Do you see how he lives and does well—all his wants supplied? There is a fellow out there living on one of God's plantations. The Lord says: "Give me one-tenth." "I never could get along if I gave a tenth. It would break me up and ruin me." This is God's land all about this section, this prairie, the best land in the world, and how much rent does God get per acre? It is the truth before God.

The curse of this country is working on the short line. The principle of the thing is wrong. When I say the principle of anything I mean the foundation of it. Take the methods of the Stock Exchange or the Produce Exchange of this city, and the thing is right. There is no question about that. There are [illegible] men of better or broader integrity in Ch[illegible] than the members of the Produce Exch[illegible] are as honest as you are, as a prea[illegible]nce. After [illegible] as clever and kind-hearted as [illegible] seem always [illegible] are as benevolent as any m[illegible] They are right as an angel. [illegible] even 4 in the [illegible] God is my judge, and your judg[illegible] of that whole thing is wrong, and the bottom is going to drop out of it sooner or later.

THE WAY TO SERVE.

"What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards me?" I tell you what I will render: A cheerful, happy, willing obedience to Thy will and word all my life. David replied: "I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." I will put my face unto the Lord in the presence of all of His people. What is the cup of salvation? There are but two ingredients—one is repentance and the other faith. What is repentance? It is change of mind, change of purpose, change of life—not change of feeling. Repentance is your work. Want to know my mind on drinking? Nobody but a fool, stark, staring mad, will touch whisky. If you drink whisky you are a fool, a fool, a fool—a male fool or a female fool, just as you are. [Applause.] You say, "That is the way with Jones. He goes off on a tangent that way, and says the most ridiculous things in the world." If I don't prove it I will take it back. That's fair, isn't it? In Gainesville, Ga., a man woke up in jail, and the jailer walked in just as he opened his eyes. He looked at the jailer, and looked around him, and says: "Where am I?" The jailer said: "You are in jail." "In jail?" "Yes." "For what?" "You are in jail for murder." "Who have I murdered?" "You have murdered your wife, sir." And the fellow staggered back and fell senseless on the floor. In an hour's time he woke and the jailer and doctor were standing by him. He said: "Gentlemen, go and get your mob and take me to the woods and hang me to the first limb you find. I have killed the best wife that a man ever had. I don't want a jury or a trial; take me out and hang me." And before the jury, when he was tried, he said he didn't deserve anything and didn't want anything but to be hung for killing the best wife a man ever had. And he killed his wife after drinking that stuff you are drinking. Will anybody but a fool drink it? Everybody who thinks I am not strong on that stand up. I want to see how many are here. [No one did so. Laughter.]

This is an off-hand talk. Sometimes sermons are cut and dried too much. That is one thing I have got against theological seminaries. They learn a fellow how to dry things, and he naturally knows how to cut them. [Laughter.] And, generally, when a fellow gets out of a theological dry-kiln, if you put him in the floor or the ceiling he will shrink, never shrink any more. I hope this informal talk will do you good, and we pray a blessing to all who have heard it. In the depths of my soul I ask what can I do for God, and, secondly, I will take the cup of salvation—repentance and faith—and go on my way rejoicing, obeying my vows to God.

FOR MEN ONLY.

AN AFTERNOON DISCOURSE ON SWEARING, SABBATH-BREAKING, AND OTHER SINS.

The Rev. Sam Jones spoke to men only at Casino Skating-Rink yesterday. The natural curiosity to hear him was increased by the novel form of an invitation to males only, and the result was an audience of the stronger sex which filled the lower floor, the main galleries, and the private boxes. Hundreds who could not find seats stood up. There was not a woman or girl in the entire building; even the choir was made up of male voices exclusively. The doors were closed at 3 o'clock and thousands were turned away. On the table set apart for the Georgia Gospel-speaker's use was a large, handsome basket of flowers sent him by the women of Plymouth Congregational Church.

The Rev. Mr. Bland conducted the meeting and the Rev. Dr. Barrows read as the opening Scripture lesson Isaiah liii. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joyce of Cincinnati. Dr. Barrows, in announcing the collection, asked for $500, and said anything less would be too little for such an audience. Brother Jones, supplementing the regular announcements made by Dr. Barrows, said he should preach at the rink Tuesday morning at 10:30 to women only, with special reference to mothers only. At another hour during the week he would preach a sermon with special reference to wives, and at another time one with special reference to daughters. These services in other cities, he added, had been graciously blessed to the homes of those who heard them.

After the collection Brother Jones stepped forward and said in substance:

We invite your attention to these four words in the nineteenth chapter of the seventeenth verse of the Book of Genesis:

Escape for thy life.

I have only about three questions to ask any man who stands up to preach the Gospel to me: The first is, "Do you know what you are talking about?" When that is satisfactorily answered I have another very pointed one, and that is, "Do you mean kindly to me in what you say?" And when that is satisfactorily answered, then I have just one more, and that is, "Do you live what you preach?" Let these three questions be answered in the affirmative by any man and I will throw the doors of my heart wide-open to him, and if he will take the great, long, old pick of the Gospel and dig up my whole nature, and show me there is anything in there that oughtn't to be I will throw it up as fast as he digs it up, and when the job is finished I will bow politely and say, "Much obliged to you; you have done me a great benefit."

As to the first question, I won't be half through before you'll settle it one way or the other. As to the second, there isn't a man on the topside of this earth that I don't love. If you will bring me a man I don't love, I will hug that man till he hollers. [Laughter.] And if you will bring up a woman I don't love, I will make my wife hug her till she hollers. [Great laughter.] I never say a spiteful thing in the pulpit. I try never to say it anywhere. However pointed and angular some things I say, and while you have listened to a thousand smoother preachers than I am, you never looked into the face of a man that loves you any better than I do. [Applause.] And, lastly, do you live what you preach? A fellow living in glass houses mustn't throw rocks, and if I didn't have a speck of religion I would have too much sense to preach one thing and live another. And I am the last man in the world to tell men to go and do as I say and not do as I do. A man that'll tell men to do as he says but not as he does is a hypocrit, whether in or out of the pulpit. ["Amen."] Come up to my standpoint and you'll see what I say just like I say it. It isn't what you are looking at, but where you are looking from. A brownstone front may be crumbling brick in the rear, and if you want to judge of the fineness of a house it depends on whether you are on Michigan avenue or in the back alley. There is a great deal, you know, in how the thing looks from the standpoint you look from. [Laughter.]

SPEAKING THE TRUTH.

"Escape for thy life." My love of life and my dread of death can only be overleaped by despair, and suicide is the last retreat of despair. Certain lines of moral conduct are life-perpetuating. Certain lines of immoral practice are death-producing. Men have been murdered and have leaped from your sidewalks into Hell twenty years before they would have gone there in the natural order of things. I don't know but one thing in the universe that can harm a man, and that is sin. I need no Bible to teach me that sin will ruin cities, families, and individuals. All I need is to walk the streets of this city by day and night and every staggering drunkard and pale prostitute that walks your streets whispers "Sin is killing my soul for time and eternity." "Escape from sin." Every cannon from God's armory is turned against sin. With love to you and love for my race I say plainly and pointedly, so help me God, if I never stand to preach again, you shall have the truth this evening in all its fullness and all its weight [applause]; and when the service is over you may carry me to the middle of that lake with a 100-pound weight around my neck and drop me beneath its waters, but every bubbling wave that comes to its shores will tell you you have buried an honest man that had the courage to preach the truth. [Applause and cries of "Glory to God."]

MEN WHO CURSE.

There sits a young man who profanes the name of God, and he would crush the virtue of the purest girl in this city tonight if he thought he could shun being overtaken and cursed in his wickedness. [Applause.] If a man will break one of these commandments, you take the bridle off of him and turn him loose, and he will break them all.

The most excuseless sin in the universe is the sin of profanity. Does it make you any money? Does it make you a better citizen? Does it make anybody think more of you? I want to look you in the face in love this afternoon and say if you are a profane swearer you lack that much of being a gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word. [Applause.] It is the hight of low manners and impoliteness and bad raising for a man, among strangers, to spew his profanity out in the ears of decent people, and don't you forget that, you foul mouthed man you. [Applause.] I understand Chicago is the centre for commercial travelers in America. If a house started out one of these foul mouthed, vulgar, cursing drummers, I would buy from a dog before I would buy from you, and there are a good many other people just like me; and don't you forget that while you are rearing around in your vulgarity.

HIS STYLE OF PREACHING.

I am dubbed a vulgar preacher, but if a man can handle the crowd I have to handle and not be vulgar, in the name of sense how will he do it? I cannot reach some of you without it. [Laughter.] If you will give me a congregation of angels I will preach you as nice a sermon as any man ever preached upon the face of the earth; but what business have you got with that sort of preaching? [Laughter.] One preacher said: "Jones, the objection I have got to you is that you get the members of the church out to the rink, but get the old sinners there, and pounce on the members of the church and let the old sinners see it." Look here. When Christ used to talk to the Pharisees did He call them off into a corner or did He go at them right out in the streets? Didn't He tell them what He thought of them? I never lost a chance to go at the old Pharisees and Sadducees, but as God is my judge I haven't hit a good member of the church since I have been here. I haven't hit a sheep, but I have given the goats blazes. [Great laughter.] I fall down at Christ's feet and make the comparison. There hasn't been a criticism of Sam Jones since he commenced preaching in this town that multitudes of Pharisees didn't say the very same things about Jesus Christ when He was preaching His own doctrines. I lay at my Savior's feet and say that. If a fellow comes up here to Chicago and unbuttons his vest the papers pitch into him and call him "unministerial." God bless you, I may have my coat off before this thing is over with. [Laughter.] I wish every preacher in Chicago could get enough brimstone in his theology to bring out a good sweat on him occasionally. [Laughter and applause.] Let's escape the sin of profanity. You will begin to think more of yourself, your wife will begin to think more of you, and your children will begin to think more of you. Let's be clean. If we must go to Hell, I'd rather be a gentleman in Hell than a vagabond in Hell. God help us to go there clean if we must go.

Let us spend the Sabbath holy instead of attending cock-fights and base-ball. But a cock-fight is more decent than base-ball—ain't as much money bet and lost on it. [Laughter.] There never was a more innocent game than base-ball, but America hadn't run it six months until it was one of the most corrupt things in all of this world. The best proof to my mind that America is rotten is that it can't take anything and run it six months without rotting it.

AN AWFUL SIN.

Next the sin of licentiousness. Of all the sins that ever cursed humanity the sin of licentiousness is the most degrading. A man can recover easier from any other sin. It has got so now that some doctors tell a young man, "You can't be virtuous and be healthy." Is there a doctor here that ever said that? I want to look you in the face and tell you that you are an infernal old liar. There is not a word of truth in it. [Applause.] Listen. That daughter is made out of the same material as that son. Will the day ever come when you will walk into our homes and tell our daughters they can't be virtuous and healthy? If you do we will fill you with buckshot before you get to the front gate. [Applause.] God bless a good doctor, a decent doctor, a clever doctor, a pious doctor, but the dirtiest dog that ever walked this earth is a dirty doctor. Young men have been led off, I have heard, in just that way. What does the doctor say about the old married rips? [Laughter.] That is the way to put it. If there is a deeper, and darker, and more fearful Hell for one man than all the rest it is for that man who will come home from a house of ill-fame and pillow his head by the side of a pure wife. [Applause.] And God in Heaven, as he looks down upon this city, only knows how many men in this city have desecrated, not only their married vows, but the purest bed that ever an angel woman lay upon. God pity you, sir. In one town in my own State a gentleman said: "Jones, there isn't a pure boy in our town." I looked at him and said: "Take that back." He said: "I won't do it." Said I: "Do you know what you are talking about?" He said: "Yes." "Well," said I, "listen. If our boys are all debauched, when will this tide of licentiousness overleap the other half of society and debauch male and female from the lowest to the greatest?" My God, what a picture! My Father in Heaven, let me and my poor wife and my poor daughters all be buried before this tidal wave of licentiousness shall sweep over the pure women of this country. [Cries of "Amen."] Let us fight for virtue like we will fight for our country and for our life. [Applause.] Young man, if you count the cost you will say: God helping me, I will be pure.

INTEMPERANCE.

The sin of intemperance! Why talk here about temperance? Why name this virtue with 4,000 barrooms strung out all over this city? When the Mayor and Aldermen of Chicago walk up to these barrooms and say, "Give us $200 apiece and you may doom this great city, and drench it with ruin, and send it down to Hell," every dollar you get for license makes you particeps criminis in the whole business. But you say: "With this money we can fix up our streets." I would rather my wife and children would walk in the mud to the house of God than pave the streets at the price of damnation. [Applause.] You needn't stand around and say you are in favor of anything or not. I want your sentiments to crystallize into facts, and your facts into legs, and those legs to take after these barrooms and walk them out of this country—the most fearful curse that ever blighted a land. [Applause.]

It is said Chicago has more of the Communistic element in it than any other city in America. Do you believe it? No city in God's world can stand the drain of 4,000 barrooms upon the pocket and bread of the town. Look at your workingmen going out to some celebration. Look on the flag and see the inscription, "Our Children Cry for Bread." And these men, it is said, went out for a holiday to one of the groves with that on their flag—"Our Children Cry for Bread." A more Communistic power was never put on a flag than that. Those same men went to the grove and drank up that day 1,400 kegs of beer. [Laughter.] If you will put your beer-gardens and barrooms out of this city, and put these millions into bread and meat, you will have the fattest and plumpest children and the most prosperous city on the face of the earth. [Applause.] But an old devil walking around, and toting a flag, and saying his children cry for bread—why, if you were to stick a knife in his belly four gallons of beer would run out. [Great laughter.] His children may cry for bread, but there is an old devil of a daddy who don't want for beer—he gets all he wants. [Laughter.] As you take the money of the poor, and pour whisky down their throats, and stop them from their work, if they don't have money enough left from the beer and barrooms to buy their children bread, they are going to have it otherwise. Do you hear that?

I never was more honest or earnest, as God is my judge. Twenty-four years ago Beauregard turned loose his guns on Fort Sumter. I am sorry any man ever fired a shot at that grand old flag. It was a mistake, and we paid dearly for it. [Applause.] But I want to say to you today the old lines are wiped out ["Amen"] and we join hands with you today [applause] not only to trade with you, shake hands with you, but to go to Heaven with you and live there forever. [Applause and "Amen."] When I was in Cincinnati Brother Joyce took me by the hand and prayed for me, and the grandest victory God ever gave me was south of Mason and Dixon's line, over which we fought twenty-four years ago. When Beauregard attacked that fort it answered back with shot and shell. I see the walls giving way and completely beaten down, and the Union forces pulled down the American flag and run up the white flag. And Beauregard said, "Boys, roll back that gun! Don't fire any more! Get your boats and go out and bring them in safety to the shore!" God has been turning his guns upon this city, and you have been firing back and answering fire by fire, and God is thundering upon this old city today, and I trust God that we may take his city in this rink this evening as God's guns are firing down upon us. Our mothers have died in the conflict; our fathers have perished. Some of our children have perished in this warfare, and still the guns of Heaven are turned upon us. Let us run up the white flag unto God this evening, pull down the flag of rebellion, and God will tell the angels, "Roll back your guns! Don't fire any more, but load up your charges with Heaven's bread and angels' food and go down and feed the hungry, tired ones!" Glory be to God!

THE NIGHT SERVICE.

AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE AT THE EVENING SERMON.

The crowd at the rink in the evening was the largest that has yet been in the building. Every one of the 6,000 chairs was taken by 6:45 o'clock and about 500 extra chairs were scattered through the aisles. At 7 o'clock all the standing room was taken and the people were packed like sardines. The doors were then closed, and fully 3,000 people were shut out. While Mr. Jones was very much gratified at the immense attendance in the afternoon, he said last night: "Now it's a-booming."

The Rev. Dr. Scudder conducted the preliminary exercises. Dr. Harkness read a portion of the Scriptures and the Rev. Dr. McPherson led in prayer. One request was from a mother for her daughters. She asked for the prayers of other mothers that her daughters might be rescued from evil ways, especially for her eldest born, once a fair, lovely child who had become a victim to drink and was sinking lower and lower day by day. Those who desired special prayers were asked to hold up their hands, and quite a number did so.

At the request of Mr. Jones, Mr. Burke sang "A poor sinner like me."

After the collection Mr. Jones said:

Brethren, I want to say to you that there is a physical reason why I cannot preach, and Brother Small will lead the services tonight. I want you to give him your prayers and your sympathies. I never heard him preach that he didn't do my heart good. God is with him. Pray God to bless him and bless the message to all of us. It is a great privilege not only to have a man with me that I know is a Christian, but to have him with me to help me in time of need. Give him your prayers, and above all things give God your hearts, every man and every woman.

He again announced the special meeting for women at the rink Tuesday morning, and added:

The men of this world have somewhat yielded themselves to God. We want the women to give themselves to God. God has one side of the grand old ship in motion. One of the side-wheels—the male side—is running a little, and God is going to start up the good sisters on the other side, and then the grand old ship will strike a bee-line for the millennium shore, and the Lord start her out that way. God never made one of this world's women and then gave women nothing to do. You can put that down. [Laughter.] Thank God for the precious service to men here this afternoon. I saw 7,000, maybe 8,000, of your husbands, fathers, and sons stand up here and say, "We will run up the white flag before God and surrender to him;" and I believe thousands of them meant it. God bless every service and carry on this battle until every one in this town shall be baptized in the waves of salvation. We expect to see it. Now listen to Brother Small and may God grant that this service may result in the conversion of 500 souls to God.

Mr. Small took as his text part of the fourteenth verse of the ninth chapter of Hebrews:

How much more shall the blood of Christ purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God.

He made a very powerful appeal to all to believe in Christ and be washed in the blood that was shed on Calvary. Then their consciences would be purged, and they would be made servants of the living God to do the works of righteousness and receive at last the crown of eternal life. [Applause.]

Brother Jones then spoke as follows:

Just a word or two by way of application. I want you to get this lesson. It is all true. It is made very simple and plain to you, and I just want to show you how one man stepped in. I have watched the process with my own eyes. When I was preaching at Iuka, Mississippi Springs—we had the meeting in a beautiful grove—one day I was at the springs drinking mineral water, and an elegant gentleman and lady walked up, and I was introduced to them as Dr. Hodges and wife. They were intelligent, nice people, and when they walked off the pastor turned to me and said: "Brother Jones, Dr. Hodges is an atheist, and his wife is an infidel." "What," said I. "He is an atheist and his wife an infidel." "Well," said I, "I am sorry to hear that." At the next meeting I noticed, as on each day, Dr. Hodges and his wife were sitting down the aisle in chairs. I preached three times a day. I believe, and about the third day at night I walked down the aisle at the after-service and I caught Mrs. Hodges by the hand—I had met her two or three times in the meantime—and I said to her: "Mrs. Hodges, you don't seem to be moved by these services. I wish you would give your heart to God and be religious. You may die before the 1st of October and be lost forever. I wish you would go in at this wide-open door." She kept her bright eye on me, and she said: "What can I do, sir?" Says I, "You can go up and kneel down at the altar and say 'God be merciful to me a sinner,' and ask God's people to pray for you." She was talking with me when a lady came up and caught my sleeve and said, "Do, sir, please come and talk to my husband," and I went off. The next morning at 10 o'clock the doctor was sitting in front of his wife, and I walked right down the aisle after preaching. I shook his hand. Said I, "Doctor, I had a word or two with your wife last night. I am very sorry to see you and her not moved. I wish you would give your heart to God, and be religious." He looked up at me. I saw his eyes were swimming in tears. He said: "Mr. Jones, will you go back to the rostrum and read the eighth, ninth, and tenth verses of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews—read them out loud?" I said: "Yes, I will do that." I had forgotten what these verses were. I walked up to the platform, took out the Bible, opened to the verses, and read in substance about this:

And God called Abraham into a country that he knew not of, and Abraham knew not whither he went, and he sojourned in a tabernacle with Isaac and Jacob, heirs of the same promise, and they looked for a city that hath foundations whose maker and builder is God.

I read the verses out distinctly, and Dr. Hodges got up—magnificent man he was in appearance, a rich river-bottom planter of Mississippi, who had spent every summer there for twenty years—and he turned around to the congregation, and said he: "My fellow-citizens, I have roamed all over the ranges of literature, I have read all philosophy and all science, but nowhere have I found rest to my soul. Today my mind goes back to my precious Christian mother, and to my noble, princely father, and I stand up now to confess my sins to God. I am a sinner in the sight of God, and I reach my hand up, and say, 'Father, take my hand, lead me, I know not whither; and I build a tabernacle here today, and I want my precious wife to come in and live with me, and we will look for a city whose maker and builder is God.'" His wife rushed right up to his side, and leaned her head on his bosom, and, as the tears rained out of her eyes, she said distinctly: "My husband's God shall be my God, his people my people, his religion my religion, his burial-place my burial-place, his home in Heaven my home in Heaven." And such a scene! At that one service I think I saw 100 souls swept into the Kingdom of God. O, sinner, run your hand up in the dark tonight and say: "Father, take my hand, lead me I know not whither." And God will take your hand and lead you into everlasting life.

It is yours to run up your hand in the dark. It is God's to take that hand and lead you into all truth and righteousness.

There are some poor men tonight that have got to go to work in the morning or lose their job. But you can come to the meeting, and you, and Mrs. So-and-So. You get up and go to that quarter-past 8 o'clock service. It would nearly kill some of you to get up and go there, but be nearly killed once, won't you? [Laughter and applause.] Your poor servant has to come around and slip in at your back door every morning at 6 o'clock, and it will nearly kill you to get up and eat your breakfast and go out at 8 o'clock. God bless you, sister, if you are any account, you show it this next week. [Laughter.] I don't care whose wife you are. You are going to be buried in the same graveyard with your cook, and buried just as low down. [Laughter and applause.] And if you don't mind, your cook is going to Heaven and you are going to Hell. [Laughter and applause.] You better look out along that line. [Renewed laughter.] Let us put ourselves into this meeting one week, and if you will put every faculty of mind, soul, and body in them I will show you things in Chicago before this time next Sunday night that the angels will shout over ["Amen"], and this town will glorify God that it happened. ["Amen."] Sister and brother, put yourself into it, and if you have to lose a thousand dollars a day that loss to you will be eternal gain.

The services closed by all singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Brother Jones invited all unco[nver]ted people to go into the inquiry rooms an[d ta]k with him about eternal life, and about 1[illegible] [ac]cepted the invitation.

TO THE LAD[IES].

MR. SMALL TALKS SENSIBLY [TO A]N INTERESTED AUDIENCE AT IMMA[NUEL] CHURCH.

The announcement that Mr. Small would preach to ladies only, yesterday afternoon, attracted an immense audience to the Immanuel Baptist Church. No men were admitted. An hour before the time for the commencement of the services, and long before the doors of the church were opened, the spacious steps of the church and the adjacent sidewalk on Michigan avenue were thronged with ladies patiently waiting to secure seats and to hear the sermon "for ladies only."

When the hour for service arrived the interior of the great church presented a strange sight. Every seat was occupied and all the open spaces were filled with women, many sitting upon settee chairs.

Such a sea of bonnets, wraps, and furs, varied by their own colors alone, with not one hatless head or shining scalp, presented a remarkable view to Mr. Small as he stepped into the pulpit, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the pastor of the church.

After they had, with evident satisfaction and pleasure, surveyed the audience a few moments, Dr. Lorimer introduced Mr. Small to the assemblage of ladies. Mr. Small made the announcements for the coming week, and opened the service by reading from the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew, beginning at the sixth verse:

Now, when Jesus was in Bethany in the house of Simon the leper, there came unto him a woman having an alabaster box of precious ointment, and poured it on His head as He sat at meat. But when His disciples saw it they had indignation, saying: "To what purpose this waste? For this ointment might have been sold for much and given to the poor." When Jesus understood it, He said unto them: "Why trouble ye the woman? For she hath wrought a good work upon Me. For ye have the poor always with you; but Me ye have not always. For in that she hath poured this ointment on My body, she did it for My burial. Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world there shall also this, that this woman hath done, be told for a memorial of her."

He then spoke as follows:

This is a very instructive lesson to all of us—the fact of the coming of this woman to seek out that Jesus who had already been marked for crucifixion, and had already been marked for the terrible sufferings of Calvary. She came to seek Him at the house where He sat at meat, and she brought with her perhaps the most precious treasure she had in her possession—one of those precious alabaster boxes which the women of that day had and in which they kept precious ointment. She broke it over the head of Jesus, and poured out the ointment upon him. It was not in vain, but it was appreciated by her Lord and Master, and what He had done for her would be her proudest position and her proudest ambition. The woman felt that He repaid her. He built for her a monument that all the influences of time could not wear away. He inserted into the fabric of the Gospel which He gave to the disciples this token of the love of this woman, and He gave to her the assurance that "wheresoever this Gospel should be preached there also should this incident be told as a memorial of her." How grand a tribute was that to this woman's devotion! What woman has had such a mark of distinction crowning her love as that? Jesus, in all his life and ministry, had had the divinest, supreme compassion and love for women; and many of the grandest manifestations that He made of His divine power and His crowning sympathy while he lived He made to aid and comfort women and to make agencies for the Gospel of the women with whom he had come in contact. She never cried out to him in her fears and her distress, and her desire for sympathy, that Jesus did not hear and answer her. Just so with the woman at the well. When He saw her position He ministered to it. She gave to Him water from the well to drink, but he gave back to her waters from the well of eternal life to satiate her soul.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

There is evidence enough in that record to prove to me beyond contradiction that Jesus Christ has intended, ever since He established His Gospel and commended it to be preached throughout the world, that women should become one of the most potent of the agencies to convert the world and to carry forward the triumphs of the Gospel. He established a system of Christianity that emancipated women.

A woman should take, assume, and hold her proper field and sphere of labor in the communal world. Society is necessary in our common life, in our natural existence. Where great bodies of men and women are gathered together, we ought to have a form and system of society. It is, I believe, a divinely instituted practice, a divinely instituted necessity of communal life among people. I believe that God intended that men and women thus thrown together in heterogeneous masses should come together by some force of attraction which was natural to them, and have for its benefit a sanctum sanctorum into which those people should be permitted by character, education, and noble inspiration to enter; and those who were brutish and ungodly in their character should be excluded. I don't sympathize with those who go abroad to break down all the barriers that have been raised against society. I don't believe in taking the weapon of sarcasm and going abroad to break down the societies of the country. I believe that society is necessary and I believe it is possible to make it a grand thing of conquest and for the reformation of the people. But our societies in the past have been so given over to abuses, have been so totally indifferent to their organization and of their standard, that they have become opens-esames, and have been seized upon by those who would destroy instead of save all the good it is possible to accomplish. Men have their proper sphere; but woman is divinely constituted to be a sovereign power and control, in the power of her society. And, let me tell you, she should be proud of the distinction. She should be jealous of the power that God has confided to her. She should be loyal to the position in which her labors lie; true to those principles that are becoming to it, and which are found in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Hers are the influences which make men, make ministers, make moralists; make men who have true interest in the human race at heart. The abuse of society has grown up through the indifference and laxity of the women who rule and govern society. They have shrunk back and held back, and those who were unworthy have seized the sceptre and have become the rulers of society of the present day.

THE THUGS OF SOCIETY.

In India there is a class of people who wait on the public roads for those who are gentle and are wealthy, and those who carry treasures about them and travel by the highway. They will seize upon them, strangle them to death, and rob them of all they have, and throw them into the Ganges to be devoured by the wild beasts. In India this sect is known as Thugs. We have their counterpart in society today. We have them in every civilized city where there is any society. We have these Thugs in this city, and they are no better than the Thugs in India or the stranglers of Paris in the highways.

No society is in its true condition, or can ever arrive at its true condition, where simply wealth is made one of the standards of the admission to that society, and where, as in nearly all of the prominent society circles of the present day, the only passport or the only credentials that are asked of those who seek admission to it is an exhibition of their account at the banks to see how many thousands or hundreds of thousands the applicant possesses. Gold is thus used to elevate those who in many instances are not worthy to unlatch the shoe-laces of the most humble. The means of getting wealthy in this country have been so enlarged and have become so numerous and various in their methods that a man cannot tell how his neighbor gets his money, and thus they are admitted simply upon the strength of their bank accounts, and have often turned out to be some of the worst wretches in the community, who have brought their ill-gotten gains, their robberies, their thievings, and their spoils to admit them into the society of those who are pure and honest, and just, and true, and godly. There is no society on earth that can long stand the injection into it of these various forces of evil.

THE USE OF MONEY.

One of the bitterest and most sarcastic things that ever was said by any foreigner was that the people in America had the kind of sense to get money, but that they had ever lacked sense enough to know how to use it. We use it as the standard of merit in society. We use it as the thing which admits to the higher circles of our social life; and then in those circles we use it too frequently to administer to the very basest and most cruel instincts of our own nature. The pleasures of society are becoming such that any who have the wealth that is necessary to pay the expense of gaining entrance can enter and remain.

The trouble with all this is that Jesus Christ is ignored in them all. The Gospel is tabooed, and Christianity is a name that is scarcely ever mentioned, and a high standard of Christian morals is never applied to the lives of the people. And for such a state as that in this or any other community no one is responsible except the women of society. Society ought to be used to minister to the highest improvements. Society was intended to gather together and combine those things which are entirely and purely religious in the hearts and minds of the people, and to control and govern in the community where it exists all that is pure, lovely, and of good report. Society is not to be bedraggled through all the mire for the satisfaction of gross and brutish appetites, and no truly converted woman will go into a society or have anything to do with the provisions or the practices of a society of that character. When Lydia was converted she listened only to those things which Paul spoke, and he spoke only those things which Christ Jesus had commanded, and spoke only the true Gospel of Jesus Christ. Lydia attended only to those things and made herself a true and exemplary woman; and when a woman is truly converted she will manifest it just as Lydia did. She will take those things which are her pleasure, whether they be her social position or her fortune, whether she is the queen of society—if she is truly converted, she will take those things and cast them out of her way in her desire to honor her Lord. What a grand state of society when all the women of these cities of ours, where society flourishes in its debasest estate, use their conversion by sacrificing these idolatrous things and become true to the Gospel! What pleasant homes there will be, and how the Christian zeal will be proven. How the true love of our worshipful women will sweeten the lives of those around them, when our mothers, and our wives and our daughters are truly converted as Lydia was, and attend to the things of the Lord.

LOOKING BACK.

How many of you can look back today to your girlhood home; look back at the face of your mother; that mother long since gone to her home in Heaven; how many of you can recall the saintly life of that mother, with her abiding reverence for her Savior, and remember how she sought of her Lord every morning and night the directions for her daily life? How you look back over it now; and you seem to say that if ever there was an angel on earth it was your mother; and away down in your heart you feel that if you could only be as good a woman as your mother was you would ask no greater or higher blessing in this world. How many fashionable women in the secrecy of their own chambers, and after laying away their pearls and their diamonds, and have put away all the instrumentalities of their fashionable lives, and weary and heartsick will look back over the vacant hours of frivolity, and exclaim, "I would give half of this money if I could just be like my mother was." How that memory of mother will cling to you! How many of the young ladies of the present day are being educated so and having such examples set before them, and in the succeeding decade or in the succeeding twenty years shall say, "I wish I was like my mother was" in 1886, when she died and passed away from this earth. How many mothers, professing Christianity, are today continually setting before their daughters an example of godliness and of true devotion and of devout trust in God that will be more precious than pearls and rubies in the days that are to come? Let us have all these things. Let us do all these things that the good Lord would have us do, and let us go about it zealously, assiduously and determinedly for all the coming days of our lives. Let us remember this woman with the alabaster box.

Dr. Lorimer then addressed the audience briefly on the subject of woman's dress in church, which closed the sermon, Dr. Lorimer pronouncing the benediction.

OTHER RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Theatres, Dancing, and Amusements.

The Rev. T. G. Milsted preached at Unity Church yesterday morning on "Theatres, Dancing, and Amusements." He took his text from the first verse of the third chapter of Ecclesiastes: "There is a time for everything." The reverend gentleman did not discourage the theatre, dancing, card-playing, and the other forms of amusement in vogue now. "There are many noble sermons preached from the stage," said he, "and much low comedy in the pulpit—and very low comedy at that." The first dramatic representations were those of the tragedies of the ancient Greeks, and they were given in lieu of sermons. In the middle and dark ages of Christianity the church and the clergy, the better to bring Scriptural truths to the level of the understanding of the people, presented them on the stage, and from that time until the reign of Charles I. and II. of England the theatre was in very good repute. These merry roysterers corrupted everything they laid their hands upon, and as they naturally took to the stage and its many allurements they were more of a curse than a benefit to it, and caused the old Puritans, our forefathers, much mental disquietude. The stage in America is on a much higher plane than in England at the present time, and Henry Irving was much surprised when he came over here and did not find a bar connected with every theatre.

Mr. Milsted believed in the theatre if it was not abused; he believed in dancing if it was not overdone; he believed in card-playing, because men will play cards anyhow. They will gamble because it is in them. They will go to the theatre because God has so constituted them that they must be amused; they will dance because it is recreation. Let the people patronize the healthy drama; play cards at home in order that their sons may not be compelled to learn the game in the haymow or the saloon; dance, but in moderation, and let it not degenerate into unseemly revel.

The stage took up the fight against slavery when the pulpit, in a cowardly manner, slunk behind and did not dare do so. The novelist came to the front when the divine staid in the background, and while the church was silent the novel and its dramatic representation, showing up slavery in all its horrors, were educating the people and bringing them to a realizing sense of what their duty really was in the matter. It was not until the armies were fighting in the field against each other that the pulpit spoke out for the right as it should.

Not only were the church and every form of amusement not enemies, but they should come together—in fact the church should adopt and superintend the amusements for the people. Thus would a safeguard be thrown around them they do not at present possess; they would become better and purer; they would please the spectator and at the same time not corrupt him. If the church should establish places of amusements for the poor who cannot even afford the luxury of the cheap theatre, they would have no desire to seek the forbidden pleasures which now tempt them. Clean amusements were beneficial, and man should be rational in their enjoyment, yet at the same time he should not be a pleasure-monger and think of nothing else. We should devote some time to the religious duties of life and to the task of self-improvement. With our time judiciously divided we could work, read, and be amused, and devote a portion of the day in the observance of the duty we owe to God.

Services at St. Andrew's.

The Rev. L. D. Mansfield preached his last sermon as rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church yesterday morning, his discourse being devoted to the duties imposed on members of the church during the Lenten season. The subject of his severance from the parish was not mentioned, and no word of farewell was uttered. The congregation seemed to take particular interest in the first appearance of the Rev. Thomas E. Green in the surplice of the church, and many of his former parishioners were present. He read the litany and also led the congregation in the responsive prayers of the service. He announced that he would conduct the services at St. Andrew's hereafter, with the assistance of one of the regular clergy.

As a TRIBUNE reporter approached the old-fashioned Episcopal church of St. Andrew's, on Robey street and Washington boulevard, a crowd of men and women stood upon the sidewalk unable to enter the portals, and only by a vigorous effort and at the risk of getting himself personally disliked could one establish himself upon the threshold. Upon the rail of the portico, eight feet above the level of the sidewalk, were two young men, one of whom was peering through the transom of the storm-door, while the other asked breathlessly: "Can you see him? How does he look?"

Inside the church every seat, nook, and cranny was filled by craning necks whose owners made abortive efforts to get a glimpse of the Rev. Thomas E. Green over the tall spherical bonnets and hats in vogue. The Revs. Gould and Mansfield were upon the right and left of Mr. Green, who looked uncomfortable in his long, black gown and white surplice. After announcing that he would again preach Sunday morning and evening in a rather embarrassed manner, Mr. Green gave as his text the thirty-sixth verse, ninth chapter of First Corinthians, and proceeded with his sermon, gradually losing his temerity and ending in his usual vigorous, gesticulative manner. He has not acquired the Episcopalian pronunciation and adheres to "a-men" rather than "ah-men," while he retains the somewhat un-Episcopalian habit of resting his left palm upon his hip while speaking, a habit peculiarly his. His discourse was upon the duties and privileges of the Lenten season.

ART NOTES.

The American church in the Via Nazionale at Rome has just been decorated with a stupendous Venetian mosaic of a cartoon by Mr. Burne-Jones, representing Christ surrounded by the celestial company, as described by Isaiah, Ezekiel, and St. John. In the work, which measures 962 square feet, there are no fewer than sixty figures, some of them three yards high, while the reproduction of the grand coloring is regarded as a triumph of mosaic art. The difficulties to be overcome in the tints were very many, for in the composition are represented the sun, the moon, a rainbow, sky, water, prophets, evangelists, angels, and the Divinity with all its glories and attributes.

It is said that the Bavarian Government is negotiating for the purchase of Prof. Nicolle's recently-discovered Raphael, "La Vierge au Sein," which it is proposed to place in the Pinacothek at Munich. The price asked for this picture is $100,000.

Mrs. J. W. Campbell of Madison has painted a portrait of the Indian Chief Keokuk, and is engaged upon a portrait of Black Hawk, both of which she will present to the State of Iowa.

Queen Victoria has commissioned Prof. von Angeli to paint her a portrait of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

THE FASHIONS.

Latest New York and Paris Styles for Women—New Shades of Color—Bodices.

Elegant Light Dresses—Princesse Robes—Woolen Fabrics for Spring Wear.

Dancing Costumes—Millinery—A Charming Evening Toilet—Cardinal Newmarkets.

Extremely pretty morning-dresses are displayed (says the New York *Evening Post*), made of soft India foulard, trimmed with fine cream-white lace and cockade bows of ribbon. A tiny breakfast cap to match is also of foulard, twisted Norman fashion, with a tiny lace border to fall above the waves of hair. Directly in front is a full bow of ribbon, with a dainty spray of flowers nestling among the loops.

Among the new shades of color are some very beautiful pale-rose tints for evening wear under transparent materials, and also a number of exquisit mauve dyes, to be used in combination with black or white lace gowns, and with white semi-diaphanous textiles. Primrose, amber, corn-yellow, and two or three tones of gold are to be very fashionably used in satin princesse slips under black-lace toilets. Of grays there are some lovely pearl, dove, and golden-fawn tints, while the pastel shades, both in grays and browns, are being largely used by all the fashionable dressmakers.

A number of remarkably pretty and becoming lace and jet bodices are displayed in the handsome show-rooms of leading modistes. These dainty vests are invaluable additions to a lady's wardrobe, as they make any suitable dress look elegant at once, and are wearable with any color. The leading style is a short Spanish jacket fitted perfectly at the back, rounded off over the chest in front, or meeting at the throat and gradually opening from thence in a straight line, turning off in a square corner just at the waist-line. Another graceful model is shaped exactly as a cutaway basque is made, opening over a Fédora vest of densely beaded net. This bodice has epaulets of heavy jet, and all the edges are outlined with jet balls or pampilles.

LIGHT DRESSES—PRINCESSE ROBES.

Some of the most elegant light dresses for the season are of soft pliable American silks in handsome shades, printed veiling, mousselines de laine, and tinted cashmere of the finest French manufacture. The style adopted by the leading "élégantes" is a short round skirt, edged with a ruche trimmed with a kilting, or a row of full fan-plaited plisses, caught up with tiny ornaments. This skirt is then draped with the veiling, cashmere or other fabric composing the overdress, which is arranged to show a great deal of the underskirt, either by being caught up high on the hips, open on one side, or raised by full plaits at each side, displaying the entire front of the first skirt. The backs are either gracefully bouffant, but not revealing much of the underdress, or may hang in full straight box-plaits the whole length or nearly so.

Princesse dresses, both long and short, promise to have an unusual popularity the coming summer. Many of the very beautiful evening toilets for watering-place wear are made in this fashion, and not a few button or lace in the back—a style only becoming to those with the most gracefully-molded figures. It was noticed at a representation of "Lohengrin" at the Academy of Music recently that the superb wedding and court gowns worn by both [illegible] and Hastreiter were made in this manner, [illegible] first a princesse robe of cream white Lyons satin brocade clinging in front, and with long Louis Quinze sleeves, the bodice cut high at the throat, with the magnificent satin folds falling undraped to the floor, on the back of the demi-train. The second dress, also a princesse lacing up the back, was made of pale amber satin brocatelle, heavy and lustrous. Falling from the shoulders was a magnificent court train of dark violet satin duchesse brocaded with arabasques, whose rich designs reflected the most exquisit shadings of color in pale amethyst, ruby, lilac, silver gray, amber, turquois, olive, and bronze. A superb cincture encircled the waist, falling over the skirt front almost at the foot of the dress. This formed a solid network of gold chains set heavily with half-precious gems, whose brilliant, flashing lights reflected the varied colors wrought in the violet brocade.

WOOLEN FABRICS.

Bright sunshine and biting winds are what may be expected this most trying of months. Outdoor attire which has gone through the winter campaign looks very passé in the searching spring sunshine. It is well, therefore, to be provided with a complete new outdoor costume from head to foot, made of some warm, serviceable, light woolen fabric, which may be worn far into May or even June (as modern Junes go); the costume can then be laid aside to come in most appropriately and conveniently when chill autumn steals in. Bright warm colors are best chosen for a suit of this sort, leaving the pale neutral tints so much in vogue for warmer seasons. Golden brown, deep ruby, moss green, and new beautiful shades of dark blue, are all appropriate where mixed or fancy suitings in stripes or checks are not liked. Prune, claret, or any of the dark wine shades are particularly commendable, because they are stylish, ladylike, and invariably suit all complexions, from the fairest blonde to the darkest brunet. These dark, handsome colors are found in homespun, serge, camels' hair, French cashmere, vigogne, tricot, and in woolens, which show all the new frisé, bouclé, étamine, and bourette effects now so much the rage. For utility purposes, however, the wear-defying serges, camels' hair, and tricots are by far the better choice for those whose purses are limited in the matter of expenditure upon their gowns.

Many of the new spring woolens repeat the étamine, bourette, and canvas effects of the goods brought out last summer. A large portion, however, of the newer fabrics have these fancy patterns still further elaborated by means of heavy lines of colored velvet crossing their figured surfaces, or are enriched by very handsome Persian borderings in which scarlet, green, and gold are artistically intermixed. These colors, intricately blended, form a striking and most effective contrast to the fawn, beige cream, dove gray, and écru materials which they border. These fabrics will be made up in a dressy manner in which very bouffant draperies, lengthwise plaits, vests, sashes, and revers will all be features.

SKIRTS—MILLINERY—EVENING TOILET.

Skirts of elegant evening dresses are made more clinging in front than those of any other style or fabric. The fourreau skirt is that preferred for ball dress, but a demi-train is usually attached to it. Pretty dancing dresses are made of milk-white English crape, draped over faille or summer satin. Others are of colored silk tulle, pleated over silk, with draperies of figured tulle to match. Where moiré is used for the foundation skirt, plain tulle is first veiled over the watered-silk skirt, with gold or silver figured tulle draped above. This produces a lustrous and most beautiful effect.

It would appear that the golden age had arrived in millinery to note the array of head-coverings and trimmings, either of gold entire or adorned with it. There are gold canvas fabrics, gold ornaments, and ribbons bordered with gold, while flocks of birds, come from some mysterious clime, have gold beaks, gold beads and legs, while showers of gold-dust bedeck their wonderful plumage. Dark hats are made beautiful by bronze and gold ornamentation, and among the folds and loops which tower high up on the front of a spring hat are two red crabs, a gold lizard, and three tiny gray-velvet mice.

A pretty model is here given from a very charming evening toilet finished last week for a young lady in this city. It is made of pale cameo-tinted surah brocaded with blush roses and foliage. The dress is cut à la princesse, lacing up the back. The lower portion of the dress in front is slashed at equal distances, and these satin-lined. The skirt thus forms panels, one falling each side of the immediate front. Between each of these panels is arranged fan-pleating of handsome lace, or if preferred the lace may be changed for kiltings of pink surah matched to the shade of the blossoms on the brocade. A wide lace scarf is draped diagonally across the front, and mingled with the full drapings of the surah in the back. The bodice portion has a V-shaped neck in front, trimmed with lace and further adorned by a cluster of blush roses and leaves set low on one side. The sleeves are nominal, a suggestion of these being formed by a narrow line of pink pearl beads. En suite are cameo-tinted Suède Saxe gloves and sandals to match to be worn over a pair of dainty rose-colored silk stockings.

Yes, at the County Hospital.

CHICAGO, March 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there a training-school for [nurses] in Chicago, and if so, where is it located? D.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

MCVICKER'S—"The Devil's Auction."
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Boston Ideal Opera Co.
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Kiralfy's "Black Crook."
COLUMBIA—Grand German opera.
ACADEMY—W. J. Scanlan in "Shane-na-Lawn."
HOOLEY'S—The Rosina Vokes London Comedy Co.
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Home Opera—"Mikado."
STANDARD—Arthur Rehan in "A Night Off."
PEOPLE'S—Edward Arden in "Eagle's Nest."
CRITERION—"Silver Spur."
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Missionary Ridge: 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886.

MAJ.-GEN. POPE will be placed on the retired list tomorrow.

STREET-CAR employés at Columbus, O., are about to strike.

HENRY B. COURTNEY, the wealthy match manufacturer of Wilmington, Del., is dead.

IN the great strike on the Gould Southwest lines both sides seem to be standing firm.

THE Northern Pacific Railway is actively working on several Far West branches and extensions.

A NEW YORK correspondent alleges that Congressman Frank Hiscock will try to capture the New York Senatorship.

A FALL of snow, a most surprising occurrence at this season of the year, is reported from Saltillo and Monterey, in Mexico.

A COMMITTEE from Montana is about to urge Congress to cut down the North Reservation, occupied by some 2,000 Blackfeet and kindred tribes, and consisting of 2,000,000 acres of land.

THE two evangelists, Jones and Small, were busily engaged yesterday, managing to preach four times to crowded houses. One sermon was specially addressed to the women and another to the men.

EX-GOV. FOSTER of Ohio says, that while the Payne investigation may not bear direct fruit in the conviction of any person for bribery it will present damning evidence enough to keep the Democratic party out of office for many a day.

THE Democrats of Chicago have adopted the Crawford Primary law after a bitter fight. The city primaries of that party will be held March 27; South Town primaries, same day; West Town, March 29; North Town, at a date not fixed.

A BRUTAL prize-fight was fought yesterday morning at Rye, just on the border-line between New York and Connecticut. Jack Dempsey of New York in thirteen bitterly contested rounds established his superiority as a slugger over George Le Blanche of Boston, and was awarded the stakes of $2,000 and a purse of as much more.

THE Cunard steamer Oregon was run into by a schooner off Fire Island at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon she sank. The crew and passengers were taken off on a pilot-boat and a schooner. Over 800 passengers were subsequently transferred to the steamer Fulda and taken to New York. The Oregon was one of the noted fast steamers.

THE name of J. H. Tiedemann has been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward. He would be in all respects a suitable candidate. Mr. Tiedemann ought to have the nomination, and if it goes to him he will be elected, and will represent his constituents worthily. There are not many men as well fitted for the position who can be induced to serve in the Council.

THERE is a singular impression to the effect that the Election Commissioners have no special authority to make inquiry into cases of false registration or to punish the offenders. This is a mistake. The law is plain, and it confers extraordinary powers upon the Commissioners. Sec. 26, Art. VI. of the law reads as follows:

> It shall be the duty of such Election Commissioners *to aid in the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against this act.*
>
> And they shall keep a book in which shall be entered all complaints against persons claimed to be guilty of the violation of this law.
>
> And when, in the judgment of such Election Commissioners, such offense has *probably* been committed, it shall be their duty to cause a prosecution to be instituted in accordance with the provisions of this act, and cause the parties to be punished accordingly.

It will be seen the Commissioners are authorized to proceed upon "probable" cause. They can employ men to discover fraud, and must "aid in the prosecution" of all offenders against the law. The whole power and treasure of the county are at their command to be used if necessary in making the law effectual for the prevention of fraud.

In the case of the ten-cent lodging-house "bums" and vags, the course the Commissioners should pursue is plain. The names of these persons ought to be marked as "suspects," and they ought to be required to come before the Commissioners and show affirmatively that they are entitled to vote. There is more than *probable* cause to believe that 90 per cent of them are so entitled. A ten-cent lodger who carries no baggage with him except his personal vermin and buys his lodging each night by advancing ten cents when he has that much cash on hand is in no legal or moral sense a "resident of his precinct for thirty days." His residence begins each night and terminates each morning. It may be in a South-Side lodging-house one night and in a West-Side lodging-house the next night. The fellow is a vagrant. He has no legal "residence." The names of all such should be marked and they should be notified to appear before the Commissioners and give a satisfactory account of themselves.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" MARVELOUS GROWTH.

There were printed and sold of yesterday's edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE considerably more than 60,000 copies. The sales of this issue exceeded those of all the other Sunday papers in Chicago combined.

Never before has THE TRIBUNE printed so large a number of classified advertisements at this time of year.

As compared with the corresponding issue of a year ago, there was an excess of ten columns of classified advertisements in yesterday's issue. The whole number printed a year ago was forty-eight columns; the number yesterday was fifty-eight columns.

There were also printed yesterday thirty-six columns of display advertisements. The whole number of columns devoted to advertising of all kinds yesterday was ninety-four, as against eighty columns in the issue of Sunday, March 15, 1885—a net gain yesterday of fourteen columns, or two pages.

These figures show that THE TRIBUNE is still increasingly the favorit advertising medium of those who have property to sell or means with which to buy. This is as true of the week-day as of the Sunday issues. THE TRIBUNE is the newspaper of the household and the family as well as of the shop and the counting-room. Each issue is read and passed along from one to another until it has been perused by many. Hence the value of advertising in THE TRIBUNE is constant and permanent. THE TRIBUNE is not, and we intend it shall never be, a sheet designed to catch the stray penny of the wayfarer and be cast into the mud a moment afterwards. We believe it is because the public recognize and have faith in the enduring good qualities of the favorit newspaper that its advertising patronage increases with mathematical precision in proportion as population is added to Chicago and the surrounding country.

No other morning paper west of the Alleghenies now circulates on the average so many copies daily as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

There were many developments of various sorts last week having an important bearing on the future of business, and it is not a matter of surprise that there was a babel of contradictory opinions among speculators and others whose constant occupation it is to watch closely the drift of economic events. With the riots of 1877 fresh in the memory of business-men, the suggestion of widespread labor troubles caused general timidity. There were some incidents which indicated that the power of the Knights of Labor was likely to make itself felt where it was least expected, and the feeling of uncertainty repressed enterprise. To this were added in the stock market the collapse of Western Union, the failure of the transcontinental railroad companies to come to an agreement, reports of quarrels over the management of the Reading Road's finances, mysterious bear talk on the Vanderbilts, gold exports, and the declining reserves of the New York banks. Coming on an inflated market these influences had a pronounced effect. Nor was the anxiety confined to Wall street operators. The possible consequences to legitimate trade were appreciated, and the disposition of many men was to wait for a clearer sky.

While the effects produced were perfectly natural, and while there is still some occasion for anxiety, it is to be remembered that these influences are all likely to prove only temporary—mere incidents of a rising tide in business. The fact should be kept constantly in mind that the condition of the country has vastly improved in the last year, and that any ordinary reverse is not going to set us back. The state of our finances is not, as it was in 1884, such that a conspicuous breach of trust or a bank failure would topple over half a dozen large concerns and start a run of bankruptcies. The country is in a condition of general solvency and prosperity. The effort to prove that we are going back to the status of two years ago will therefore fail. There are plenty of men identified with legitimate business interests who see the difference between the superficial course of speculation and the steady movement of actual trade, and they will not allow the speculators to throw dust in their eyes.

Yet it is very easy to show that stocks ought to go down. The prices, for instance, of New York Central (a doubtful 4 per cent stock) and of Lake Shore (which pays no dividend) are ridiculously high. The strength of the market heretofore has been the support of the cliques. Unless there is an advance in the rates for money, they can probably keep the list near its present level if it is for their interest to do so; but there will come a time when there will be no sufficient motive for a strong support. We are nearing the opening of navigation, and there is every probability that the trunk lines will cut tariffs to get business. If at the same time there should be a little squeeze in the money market it would be hard to hold stocks. The Reading syndicate do not appear to be through with their manipulations of the market. They have "milked the street" very skillfully heretofore, and nothing has pleased them better than to see the bears putting out a line of shorts. But it is yet a matter of grave doubt whether they will be able to carry out their plans. The coal trade is in a very demoralized condition, and Mr. Gowen is apt to make trouble any day. The declaration of a scrip dividend by the Western Union in place of the usual cash dividend was a serious blow to the market and to the large number of people who have held the stock as an investment. The suspicion which has prevailed for a long time that the affairs of the company were not in as good condition as was reported is verified, and in view of the competition in telegraph business the outlook is not flattering. The Northwestern Railroad situation is fairly satisfactory, though the friends of the St. Paul Road are somewhat troubled by the report that another issue of $5,000,000 of bonds on branch lines is to be made. The earnings of the railroads in general are encouraging. Sixty-seven roads report $16,282,247 gross earnings in February, a gain of $1,315,969 over the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of about 2 per cent in the mileage. In January and February the gross earnings were $31,511,029, an increase of $211,931 over 1885.

There is some ground for the prediction of higher rates in the call money market of New York. While the associated banks have over $20,000,000 of reserve above the amount they are required by law to have a few of the banks have run very low in their reserve. When these banks call loans in order to strengthen themselves there may be some disturbance, which the bears in the stock market will not be slow to avail themselves of. The loans last Saturday footed up nearly $359,000,000, against $304,000,000 a year ago, while the surplus reserve was less than half what it was a year ago. The exports of specie have ceased to be a matter of much consequence, for the present at least. Exchange has weakened, and there is promise of an increasing supply.

The distribution of merchandise has been much restricted by the strikes, the number of men now idle on account of labor troubles being, perhaps, as large as at any time in the history of the country. Yet the demand is good, and, barring the danger of further strikes, the outlook is favorable. The spring season in dry goods opens well, and the movement in cotton is considerably better than a few weeks ago. The Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of cotton in February were 362,883 bales against 279,727 in February, 1885. This is the more encouraging from the fact that in previous months we had been falling behind. There is also a distinct gain in the exports of wheat, the shipments in February being over 5,000,000 bushels, or nearly as large as for the corresponding month of 1885. The exports of this article have heretofore shown such a constant tendency to decrease that these figures may be looked upon as promising better things for the future. The market has been strong of late in view of the inevitable depletion of the stocks that will be seen in the next few weeks. The demand for iron has decreased a little, but the market is steady. The whole mercantile situation looks healthy, and we may expect a good spring and summer unless the labor troubles multiply.

RAIL RATES EASTWARD.

The managers of some of the lines of railroad running east from this city are said to be anxious for a reduction of rates. They regard themselves as in honor bound by the pooling agreements, though seriously questioning the wisdom of further sustaining the present schedule. The volume of traffic shows a marked falling off as compared with a year ago, while very extensive arrangements are in progress for taking advantage of the opening of lake navigation. A great deal of corn is now being bought in this market for loading into vessels, and this embraces considerable quantities that would have gone East by the more southern routes but for the strike in the Southwest. The corn offered by sample on track is usually taken by rail shippers, except so much of it as is wanted by the city trade; but this spring the bulk of those offerings are bought for delivery into some named elevator from which they can be loaded into vessels. The current rate of two and three-quarters cents per bushel, which includes storage from now till the property can be forwarded to Buffalo, is a great inducement to the choice of the water route. It is a very much greater reduction from the 16 cents charged a few years ago than any that has been made by the railroads in the same time.

It is usual about this date for the lines leading east to reduce their rates in order to catch as much grain as possible out of the volume that would otherwise rest here till the water route is available. The reason for omitting to reduce now is said to be that rates are already low. But they probably would not have been held up so long only for the troubles in the Southwest and on the transcontinental lines. It may be that the controlling spirits feel it absolutely necessary to preserve some bulwark against the otherwise general demoralization, in the hope that the example will induce an earlier return to a paying basis on the part of those which are now cutting each other's throats in order to live. But it looks as if the policy cannot prevail much longer. The managers will be forced in self-defense to lower the rates, the alternative being the keeping here of not only grain but a great deal of hog product till it can be moved out by water, though the latter has hitherto favored the lake route. It is intimated that a considerable proportion of the lard now in store in this city is held under orders to ship by steamer to Buffalo and thence by rail to the seaboard, unless the rates by that route should prove to be relatively higher than is at present expected.

There is a whisper to the effect that some of our lake steamers may yet be fitted for the carriage of dressed beef, in the same way that some ocean craft are prepared for the transportation of what the English people call "dead meat." The difficulty in the way of doing this for the inland trade lies in the fact that the railroads leading east from Lake Erie are partly under the influence of the live-stock men and could not be expected to cater to the new phase of the business any more than they do to the old. But one thing may be regarded as certain, and that is that the dressed-beef men mean "fight" unless the present discrimination against their business be removed. As they have a full knowledge of the subject, and capital enough to make a vigorous effort to carry the position, the railroad men may yet find in them "foemen worthy of their steel."

THE NEW YORK ALDERMANIC INFAMY.

The evidence before the Broadway Investigation Committee in New York Friday last revealed new avenues of Aldermanic profit in that city besides the acceptance of bribes from Jake Sharp. Mr. Henry W. Jaehne is the Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen, likewise the leader of the County Democracy in that body. Jaehne's memory, like that of Sharp, is very defective, so from his own testimony it was not very clear what his business is, where it is, how much profit he makes, what his checks mean, what he pays out, or what he receives. Upon these points his mind was a blank. Apparently the only difference between him and Sharp is that he doesn't take milk, but something stronger.

Independent testimony, however, supplied the defects of Jaehne's memory. It showed that in January, 1885, he kept a jewelry store. The 17th day of that month the residence of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton was entered by burglars and robbed of a large amount of silver plate. The thieves carried their plunder to Jaehne's store and sold it. Jaehne paid them in gold and melted down the silver. The detectives who were on the track of the thieves, and who subsequently arrested them, traced the property to Jaehne's possession and demanded it. He tried to bribe them, but, failing in that, paid the value of the silver, $1,100, to Mrs. Hamilton through the lawyer who had failed to acquit the thieves when they were placed on trial.

The detectives reported the matter to the Inspector of Police. It was known also by the District-Attorney; but such was the Alderman's political influence that the matter was hushed up and has remained a secret until the present investigation. The Aldermanic "fence"-keeper, when confronted with the charge against him, offered the flimsy excuse that he paid the $1,100 in order to prevent a suit which might smirch his character! But if he were innocent, in what danger was his character? It adds to the infamy of the case that one of the burglars was prominently connected with the same political association in which Jaehne was a leader. The former did not have influence enough to save himself, but the Alderman, who was the "fence" for his stolen goods, had sufficient control over the police to prevent them from acting in the case, and would have escaped scot-free from all publicity had it not been for the present investigation, which revealed the episode in the general story of corruption and fraud growing out of the Broadway franchise operations. And it was this precious specimen who could express the opinion on the witness-stand that he did not believe the members of the Aldermanic Board of 1884 could be induced to take bribes from Jake Sharp! In view of the situation it is no wonder the New York *Times* says: "If all the officials of the Municipal Government of New York were to "be locked up in the State prison in a "body and set at hard and useful labor there "would be no mixture of injustice in the "justice that would thus be done." The *Times* goes on to say:

> If universal suffrage in the City of New York may be expected at any time to produce an Alderman who is in private life a "fence," a chief detective who refuses to gather evidence against him, and a District-Attorney who refuses to entertain a charge against him, supported by evidence, then universal suffrage in the City of New York is a hopeless failure. It behooves those who believe in it, and who are neither the friends nor the beneficiaries of criminals, to take some practical steps towards showing that such a condition of official morality is not a necessary consequence of democratic government.

The success of this investigation in New York in showing up the shocking corruption and foulness of the Board of Aldermen will make decent people in Chicago wish that an equally searching and successful inquiry could be made here as to the methods of our own ringsters and corruptionists in the Common Council. There is little difference, in a moral point of view, between plundering a private individual and plundering a public corporation, between levying tolls on a householder and levying tolls on railroads or gas companies.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN POLITICS.

A recent dispatch from Decatur, in this State, brings the information that the Knights of Labor in that section are forming a new political party. Their platform declares that the object of the "United Labor Party of America"—for as such they are to be known—is to "organize and direct the great political power of the industrial masses as a political organization," and that they will cast their ballots for no man who will not pledge himself to stand firmly by their principles. Upon this platform they call upon all voters to unite in "the effort to emancipate the "wage-workers of the country from the iron "hand of the capitalist," etc.

As there is no law to prevent the Knights of Labor from forming themselves into a political association and running their leaders for office, it perhaps may be as well that they should do so, as it may teach them some useful lessons. Starting new parties to fight the rest of the community has been tried before, but never to the permanent advantage of those concerned in it, and usually to the detriment of the primary object of the industrial organization. It is the best way to measure their real strength, and after they have measured it once or twice they will be content to drop their political objects and return to their original platform. The experiment was tried a short time ago in Milwaukee, and the Labor party in combination with the Democrats was successful, but the next year it went all to pieces. All the pledges made by the Labor leaders were violated and the tail to the Democratic kite dropped off.

There is no reason why the "United Labor Party of America," which is contemplated in the region of Decatur, should be an exception to other organizations of a similar kind in its experiences. The men at its head want offices which they cannot obtain in satisfactory number through either of the older parties; hence they have set about to organize a separate party made up of trades-unions, whose votes will be relied upon to provide them with more offices than they can obtain through the regular organizations. Once organized their success is purely a matter of mathematics. If they outnumber the rest of the community in any town they will get the local offices; if not they will get nothing.

The reason why these politico-industrial parties have never made and will never make a success lies in the irrelevancy of the real objects of trades-unions to those objects which the leaders want to accomplish. The primary purpose of trades-unionism is two-fold: first, to force wages up as high as possible, and, second, to take care of its membership in case of sickness, strikes, or lockouts. When to these objects is added the third, of providing offices for leaders and attempting the responsibilities of government, the primary purpose is speedily overlooked and in a short time they are out of issues and reasons for their political action. Gradually the members drop away from the Labor party and reorganize their labor unions to recover the advantages which have been lost in the political turmoil and struggle. It is simply impossible for them to serve two issues running on different tracks in opposit directions. They must drop one or the other, and experience has shown over and over again that the political issue is the one which is dropped. The "United Labor Party of America" will not prove an exception to the rule, but there can be no objection to their making the experiment.

FISH will be caught—and cooked—when the registration-lists are revised.

THERE are tramps who have wintered in Chicago and who seek to cast votes at the spring election who are unlikely to spend the summer in the green country, frightening farmers' wives and thieving. They are more in the way of passing the long warm months within four walls, thinking what fools they were to go into politics for a day.

THE Election Commissioners have before them the imperative task of learning where all false registration has been accomplished. It may be difficult to locate it all, but they must "shell the woods," as Sam Jones says.

IT is worthy of note that Robert Toombs already has a monument in Georgia, but that the grave of Alexander H. Stephens remains unmarked.

THAT was a clever expression by Sam Jones—that he couldn't exactly locate all the evil here, but proposed to "shell the woods." What with Mr. Jones' artillery and the piously-served and ponderous guns of THE TRIBUNE working with him as they are, the woods are bound to be cleared.

MEDICAL science has lately taken two gigantic strides. The first of these was made when Pasteur revealed a means of preventing hydrophobia; and the second—which has attracted less attention—is the discovery in Virginia City, Nev., of what is known as "the Quartz Cure." This cure, though of recent invention, has already acquired wide popularity in Nevada, and has a remarkable value in that it applies to almost every form of disease, and is so easily prepared that even the assistance of a druggist or physician is unnecessary. The popular name of the medicine is "Silica Tonic." The formula for its preparation is as follows: Take three or four pieces of pure white quartz of about the size of a filbert; wash them carefully in clear, cold water, and place them in a tumbler. Next pour over the quartz, to the depth of an inch or two, a portion of the best Bourbon whisky, and take each morning before breakfast. The same pieces of quartz will, it is said, last a whole year and then be as good as new. In case the quartz gives too strong a flavor to the tonic, a little sugar and water, with lemon, may be added. A number of remarkable cures from the use of this "Silica Tonic" are reported in apparently reliable newspapers, and in Virginia City the use of almost every other medicine has been abandoned.

IT is barely possible that Michigan Grangers, as has been reported, will join with the Knights of Labor in a political organization, but it is unlikely. Imagine the condition of the farmer who should adopt the eight-hour system in his work. He would make a sorry showing, compared with his neighbors, in the autumn. The farmer works for himself and not for others. He is a capitalist, though not on a large scale. The laws which might be deemed good for a labor organization would be death to him. There can be no permanent coalition where interests are so adverse.

A LAW which bears more heavily upon one political party than another is not necessarily unconstitutional. The statute which prevents an ex-penitentiary convict from voting of course takes off just so many Democratic votes; but it is a good law, and constitutionally sound as a rock.

IT is as well to disabuse the minds of would-be illegal voters in Chicago of the idea that the Joliet Penitentiary is quite full. There is room in that institution for a number of new boarders; and this city is not unlikely to supply them before long.

WOULD it be in opposition to the spirit of our free institutions if every voter were required in registering to produce a certificate showing that he has taken a bath within the last three months? This would cut down the lodging-house frauds.

THE nomination of Mr. Frank Warren as the Republican candidate for Alderman of the First Ward by the club meeting Saturday is understood by many of those present and by others who were necessarily absent as merely a vote of confidence and a personal compliment. Mr. Warren has been nominated before and has been defeated. We are informed that the Republicans of the ward have no intention this year of nominating anybody for the purpose of having him overcome by "Mocking Bird" Whelan. Mr. Warren himself is certainly not a party to any such conspiracy. He is a sincere and earnest Republican, and, we are informed, does not desire this nomination. Under any circumstances, he cannot give sufficient time to the canvass to insure the defeat of Whelan. This being so, Mr. Warren's name should be withdrawn and that of some other good Republican should be substituted. Such an one can be found in the person of Mr. E. M. Munger of the Matteson House. He is a sound Republican, well qualified for the place, and, if nominated, will poll a large vote. We have no doubt that Mr. Munger would be elected, and he would represent the First Ward in the Council with dignity and honor.

THE Election Commissioners know, or ought to know, pretty nearly where registration frauds will be attempted. There are localities where special alertness must be shown, and where the clerks and judges must have all assistance and advice. It is presumed the Commissioners are well aware of this.

THE Greenbackers of Michigan have coalesced with the Democrats for four or five years past and achieved for that party whatever success it has enjoyed during the last thirty-three years, and in 1884 the Greenback vote enabled the Democrats to elect seven members of Congress out of the State's delegation of eleven; but the Administration's bitter hostility to silver and greenback money has soured them against the Democrats, as well it might. A Detroit dispatch says:

> A very significant movement of the last two days is a pronunciamento by W. D. Fuller, Chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee. In calling a meeting of the committee for preliminary organization he declares himself not in favor of a fusion with the Democrats this fall. He denounces the attitude of Mr. Cleveland and the party on the silver question and the management of the Treasury Department as no better than when the Republicans had control. He is in favor of arraying his followers again under their distinctive party banner and fighting it out on that line. To do this is to knock the Democratic calculations higher than Gilderoy's celebrated kite. The Greenbackers have furnished the Democrats one-half the strength which has given them temporary power in this State, while they have received a most inconsiderable dividend in the distribution of profits. Without Greenback support the Democrats stand no show whatever of doing anything in the State, and if the Greenbackers follow their Chairman's lead the Democratic goose is cooked.

UPON every judge and every clerk of election tomorrow rests a grave responsibility. It is their duty to see to it that no illegal voters are registered. They must be neither intimidated nor cajoled. The quality of the work accomplished tomorrow will have a marked effect, for good or evil, on the future welfare of Chicago.

IT would seem, at first thought, impossible that any of the bummers who are trying to register illegally should ever be of good in the world; but there is real use for a few of them. Working hard in striped clothes for a year or two they will do more good as examples than they could accomplish in any other way in the course of their natural lives.

CURRENT NOTES.

Would you catch business on the wing,
Then daily advertise:
You'll find it quite the proper thing
Thus early in the days of spring
To seek the public eyes.

Citizens of Augusta, Ga., are talking about resorting to force to drive the Chinese out of the town. It has long been the headquarters of Chinese immigration South, and there are hundreds there; and many new arrivals and the promise of more seem likely to result in a decided anti-Chinese movement.

The big snow-storm in Maine packed the principal streets in Dixmont with a drift fifteen feet high, and so solid that horses could be driven over it. The young men and boys of the village tunneled this drift, and after two days' work made a tunnel 175 feet long, seven feet high, and eight feet wide, through which teams were driven for several days.

Dr. Henry Collier, a Georgia dentist, was set upon the other night by four negroes, who demanded his money. Putting his hand in his pocket and saying, "Well, I suppose I'll have to give it to you," Dr. Collier pulled a pistol and did give it to them. He killed one, wounded another, captured the third, and marched him to the lock-up. The fourth footpad was lucky enough to get away.

Rocket—"There is absolutely no individuality; we are all linked and lashed together by invisible but indestructible threads, spun down from the great source. When any man attempts to extricate himself from others and stand alone he but more hopelessly interlinces and snarls the network which unites us all." Stick—"You're right. I wish you'd say that to Maria, and tell her that's why I didn't get home until 4 o'clock this morning."—*Tid-Bits.*

Not long ago a young man about town called on a certain young woman of his acquaintance. He was promptly ushered into the drawing-room by a pretty servant maid, who ran to the room of her mistress to announce her visitor. "O, ma'am," said she, "that most illigant of gintlemen who danced with me one night last summer up at the Phoenix Hill Park, ma'am, at the grave-diggers' social, is down in the parlor a-callin' on you, ma'am!" The gentleman never called again.—*Louisville Commercial.*

"Bromley, I'm having a wretched time with my wife. We wrangle fearfully, and she's so wordy that she overwhelms me every time." "Well, Darringer, these little pleasantries are not to be avoided, it seems. My wife and I have reduced them to a science. She demands but two words, and I good-naturedly let her have them. It's a small concession, you see." "I should think it was. I envy you, Bromley, 'pon my soul! I do. O, by the way, what are the two words?" "The first and the last."—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

The Rev. J. L. Scudder of Minneapolis is in error when, in trying to prove that women are more fond of dancing than men, he says: "Women will dance with each other by the hour, but men never dance except with women." We have seen in a dancing hall in Rome men dancing with each other by the dozens of couples in preference to the partnership of young women who danced equally well. This was undoubtedly evidence of the most undiluted love of dancing for its action and rhythm alone; but we take it that the love ingrained in the human heart for this historic exercise is the same whether in man or woman.—*New York Sun.*

In the investigation of the Aldermanic corruption for selling street railways to Jake Sharp & Co. Mr. Conkling expressed a mild surprise that a witness who is wanted should have chosen this season for his annual vacation. Mr. Conkling ought not to have marveled. The adaptation of the Alderman to his environment is a remarkable instance of the beneficence of nature. Like the song birds, he carries his climate with him. In summer, when the courts are shut up and the public benefactors have a comparatively open field, the Alderman flits from projector to projector, gathering honey, or what rhymes to it, from every opening check-book, and builds his nest of brick or brown-stone, as it may be. In winter, when the investigating season is on, and the air is chilly with the rumor of subpœnas and indictments, he flits to a more genial clime and cheers the inhabitants in turn with his gorgeous plumage and his blithe carols of the solidity of Muldoon. He does not mean to be caged if he can help it, and he is of the opinion that stone walls do make a prison and iron bars a cage.—*New York Times.*

The episode at Pittsburg, Pa., where two great labor organizations have been engaged in a contest for supremacy, suggests a novel and unpleasant predicament in which manufacturers may find themselves placed. The organizations concerned are the American Flint-Glass Workers' Association, which is reported to have a membership of about 5,000 and to embrace most workers in that trade, and the Knights of Labor. Most of the workmen in MacBeth's glass-works at Pittsburg belong to the Glass-Workers' Association, but some have recently formed an assembly of the Knights of Labor. The former go out on strike demanding the discharge of all the Knights of Labor, and refusing to resume work if their demand is not complied with. On the other hand, should the manufacturers yield and discharge the Knights, they might precipitate upon themselves a struggle with that organization. They are, therefore, between two fires, and their only alternative would seem to be to shut down their works and let the warring organizations wear each other out. But this wanton sacrifice of employers' interests to the grudges of two differently-organized bodies of laborers is an instructive foreshadowing of future possibilities.

PERSONALS.

Secretary Whitney is a nephew of the inventor of the cotton-gin.

One of the Chinese students educated in this country went home and was promptly arrested for obtaining money on a forged order.

Dan Rice, the one time noted circus-clown, is lecturing in Texas, and is said to receive $500 a week for his oratorical ground-and-lofty tumbling.

Lartigo, the chief bull-fighter of Madrid, gets a salary of $6,000 for the summer season, and makes still more by his tours in the provinces during the winter.

It is said that Mrs. G. L. Lorillard intends to follow the example of the Duchess Montrose in England and keep a racing-stable. She has permitted her trainer to make engagements for her horses under the name of "The Locusts Stables."

"Lord Rowton," says the London *World*, "is very angry about the publication of Lord Beaconsfield's early letters. He regards it as a direct and unwarrantable infringement of his rights as his late chief literary executor, and as calculated to diminish the interest of the great work which has occupied his exclusive attention during the last two years."

The Crown Prince of Portugal, who is to marry Princess Amelia of Orleans, has an abundant supply of names. When he signs his names in full they are Charles Ferdinand Louis Mary Victor Michael Raphael Gabriel Gonzague Xavier Francis of Assis Joseph Simon of Braganza, Savoy, Bourbon, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Braganza.

Prof. Tosso of Newport, Ky., who is said to be dying, is one of the pioneer fiddlers of the West. He claims to have been the hero of the adventure in Arkansas out of which grew the musical absurdity known as "The Arkansaw Traveler." In his palmy days Tosso gave concerts all through the West and South, and was rated as an extraordinary violinist. He is 85 years of age.

Massena H. Ballou of Stoughton, Mass., is the Lord-High-almost-everything of his neighborhood. He has just been elected Selectman in addition to numerous other offices he holds. A local newspaper says: "As Assessor, he will assess the taxes; as Collector, he will collect the same; as Treasurer, he will receive them, giving himself a receipt therefor; as Selectman, he will vote to spend it, and draw an order on himself for the money, which, as Treasurer, he will pay."

A Washington letter, of date the 9th inst., says: "The reception at Representative Wheeler's was a painful crush of otherwise congenial people. Over 3,000 invitations were issued, and nearly all the diplomatic, military, Congressional, and resident members of society were good-naturedly packed within the limits of a not overlarge private house. Gen. Sherman received a card of invitation, and this was his response: 'A simple retrospect of twenty-two years reveals Joseph Wheeler, a General of Confederate cavalry, hanging around me while enjoying a trip through the South for the good of the country. Now he is a member of Congress in a reunited country, with a loving wife and two grown daughters, inviting his old enemy to share in the festivities of his happy home. I am glad of it. May he and his enjoy the honor and happiness of a long life, but since the creation of governments among men the like never appeared before.'"

Mayor Lewis says of Gen. Terry in the New Haven *News*: "Al Terry, the General, used to be in the old days when a lot of us were young fellows here in New Haven, all striving to climb the ladder to some kind of greatness. He followed in as Clerk of the Superior Court, and a more ambitious worker it would have been hard to find. His father, Alfred Terry, used to be our Town Clerk. Young Terry became a prominent member of the Grays, and perhaps from this circumstance his love for military life arose. I never saw such an enthusiast, always bent on some military study. If I am not mistaken he visited the Crimea during the Anglo-Russian struggle. I remember one night I met Al in George Bassett's bookstore on Chapel street. There was a big collection of formidable-looking tomes ranged along on Bassett's upper shelves. Terry grasped my arm and said: 'Do you see those books, Harry?' 'Yes. What are they?' 'They are "Napoleon's Campaigns," and I've bought every blessed one of them.'"

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The salary of Sir Henry Wolff is at the rate of £5,000 a year, in addition to his expenses.

The expenses incurred in Mr. Gladstone's reëlection as a member of Parliament for Midlothian amounted to £22 4s. 6d.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have withdrawn the bill introduced by them for powers to acquire the right to regulate the stacking and accumulation of firewood in London.

The German East African Society announces that it has annexed another large slice of Africa, including the whole mountain district of Uhehe, on the River Ruaha, besides the whole of Somali Land from the English Possessions near Berbera to Warsheikh, the beginning of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that it has recently been discovered that the sandy bed of the Kazanka River, in the Kasan district, is very rich in gold. The peasants on the banks long ago noticed that their geese had their entrails filled with glittering particles, but they did not pay further attention to the matter.

A Cairo correspondent telegraphs: "Discovery has been made at the Ministry of Finance of a strong 'ring' for the issue of fictitious 'Gordon' bonds. Had the scheme been successfully carried out it would have entailed a loss upon the Government of about £30,000. Several Government officials and financiers are compromised in the affair, which is now being investigated."

A mass of Jacobite correspondence at Levens' Hall, Westmoreland, has recently been examined, and it contains a number of historical documents of great value. There are several letters in the handwriting of James II. that have never been published, including the original draft of the manifesto written by the King at Rochester after his flight from London in 1688. There is also the first letter written by James after landing at Boulogne.

A committee of doctors and painters has met at the Casino of the Cloître, Notre Dame, to examine about 100 infant candidates for a baby-show. Many were rejected. Several of the babies were discovered to be afflicted with diseases and ailments the existence of which the parents were not aware. The doctors have reported to the effect that baby-shows might become one of the best means of sanitary inspection, which parents would not shrink from, but on the contrary would court, in order to gratify their paternal and maternal vanity and affection.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Patent-Office Without Even One Model of an Original Telephone.

Pertinent Facts from United States Consuls on the Farming Question.

Gen. Lieb Starts for Home Well Pleased—McClernand and the Utah Commission.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 14.—[Special.]—An inquiry made yesterday at the Patent-Office as to what that branch of the Government was doing in the telephone suit led to a singular discovery. There is not on file at the Patent-Office today a single model of an original telephone. The patent which was issued to Prof. Bell in March, 1876, and which is now contested by the Government, was granted without a model being filed. The present officers of the Patent-Office frankly confessed yesterday that they did not know how this omission came to occur. Since Prof. Bell got his patent there have been numerous improvements to the telephone, and the models of these occupy a good-sized shelf in the model-room. They have nothing to do, however, with the original patent to Bell. The exhibits in the suit will be confined to the unpatented telephones, which, it is alleged, were invented prior to Prof. Bell's application for a patent, and these will not occupy a very large space. The Government has not as yet made a demand upon the Patent-Office for any papers in connection with the suit.

Some time ago the Department of State sent out instructions to the various European Consuls to gather information in regard to the present land troubles existing there. These reports are beginning to come up. Mr. Henry B. Ryder, at Copenhagen, says that European philosophers believe that the Western farmers are making the same mistakes that their forefathers made, in that they are not cultivating closely enough. He shows by carefully-compiled statistics that eleven barrels of flour can be grown in Denmark on the same amount of ground on an average that it takes to grow five barrels on our Western farms, and yet, on account of the price of land and taxes, etc., it is much more profitable to raise wheat in the United States than in Denmark. The point that he makes is, that our Western farms will in a comparatively short time be considerably impoverished, and it will then be difficult to compete in the markets of the world, for as the land becomes less productive the on-going flood of emigration will continue to raise its price. He says that in Denmark the people are much better off than in Great Britain and France, for they turned their attention largely to the dairy and live stock some years ago. Mr. Frank W. Ballou, the Consul at Kehl, furnishes a full statement of agricultural matters in Alsace and Lorraine. He says there is one person to every two acres of ground under cultivation, but nevertheless there is a strong effort being made to consolidate farms so that improved machinery can be used upon them. He says the people are much pleased with the improved machinery on account of its lightness and durability.

After a month's stay Gen. Lieb returned home tonight much pleased with his visit and his reception at the White House. He came with the idea of reading to the Chief Executive a lecture on the dissatisfaction of the Germans at the way they had been treated. But the General returns without having upbraided Mr. Cleveland, and even bears away with him the impression that the President is a kindly man, and one who is going to do something for him.

Internal Revenue Collector Andy Welch of Yorkville arrived this evening and will remain several days. It is reported that at the executive session Friday an Illinois Collector was confirmed. As there is only one case in the Prairie State where the Republican revenue official was not suspended, and as this was Welch's predecessor, Loosch Crocker, who resigned, the present incumbent doesn't feel worried about his own position. Judge Murphy of Woodstock is in the city.

The report of ex-Gov. Ramsey's intention to resign from the Utah Commission has stirred up the friends of Gen. McClernand. Since he didn't get the Springfield Post-Office they are convinced that a place on the commission is his last chance. Five thousand dollars a year, they think, would provide for him very comfortably. As most accounts agree that the duties are very light, the Illinois people see no reason why Gen. McClernand's age should be urged as an objection to his discharging them satisfactorily. Springer is working very hard to show that he was acting in good faith when he urged that the post-office was not what the old General should have. If the President doesn't put McClernand on the Utah Commission, the problem is how the pledge to find a place for him will be kept. There are no good Consulships left and the home positions are filling up very fast.

Speaking of Illinois' claims on the Administration, some of John Oberly's friends have taken it into their heads that he ought to succeed Mr. Rounds as Public Printer. They say that Cleveland has all along been bent on giving the worthy Bishop of the Sucker fold a better job, and his opportunity is now at hand. But if Secretary Manning's wishes are consulted they know Oberly will be slaughtered.

The National Cattle-Growers' Association has been waiting for two months for the House Committee on Agriculture to take some action on its Pleuro-Pneumonia bill. Chairman Hatch has been so busy with the measure making a Cabinet position out of the Department of Agriculture that he hasn't had time to push the cattlemen's interest. In order to get the subject before Congress the association has prepared a revised bill, which will probably be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Beck tomorrow. Its provisions they propose to make the basis of pleuro-pneumonia legislation to be presented to the House. The bill as now drawn up enlarges the sphere of the Bureau of Animal Industry, but aims to meet the constitutional objections which were said to exist to the measure introduced in the House. Nevertheless the pith of it all lies in the section which has always been opposed on constitutional grounds. This section is as follows:

> Whenever any State or Territory shall fail or refuse to adopt and enforce proper measures of its own for the suppression of the diseases herein named, or shall refuse to coöperate with the Commissioner of Agriculture, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to certify the fact to the President of the United States, who after verification thereof is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation prohibiting the removal of cattle to or from that State or Territory or to or from any part thereof.

The cattlemen say that several of the Southern Representatives and Senators who have heretofore opposed the legislation sought have given assurances of support this time. If they are satisfied with the section quoted they are not likely to find fault with the other provisions of the measure. They authorize the Commissioner of Agriculture to investigate the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest. Upon the discovery of disease this official is to coöperate with State or Territorial authorities in extirpating it under the laws condemning private property for public use. Refusal to coöperate with the Department of Agriculture by State and Territorial officials in the past is the reason for the clause empowering the President to take action in the manner stated.

THE MAN WHO RUNS CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special.]—Capt. Charles W. Mackay of Frankfort, Pa., who made the race for Congress two years ago against William L. Scott of Erie, referring to a story that Scott is trying to buy the Washington *Post*, said:

> Well, you can bet high that Scott is not buying the paper for love. He has an object in view or he wouldn't spend money on newspaper property after what he has dumped at Erie. If he buys the *Post* he will say to Grover Cleveland inside of a week: "Now, you dance to my piping." I'm inclined to think he pretty nearly runs Cleveland now, bu[illegible] newspaper at Washington Grover [illegible] that he was dead.

[illegible] the disgra[illegible] drunk at Ha[illegible]

SO SOON FORGOT?

W[illegible] C., March 14.—It is said [illegible] Nevada is the only mem[illegible] who accompanied the re[illegible] to California[illegible]

IOWA PROHIB[illegible]

[illegible] ...itionists in Mar[illegible] a drug store wher[illegible] ...ed thirteen packag[illegible] the druggist to pack[illegible] his goods and [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

All Sorts of Rumors Current as to the Result of the Cabinet Council.

A Statement that Gladstone's Home-Rule Proposition Was Rejected.

Different Views on the Situation—Miscellaneous News from the Old World.

LONDON, March 15—3 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—All kinds of rumors were rife Sunday regarding Saturday's Cabinet council over the Irish question. No two rumors agreed, and there are conflicting statements on the same subject in every morning newspaper and in the news collected by the Press Association for provincial or foreign use. Every official is absolutely reticent, and the very inconsistency of the rumors suggests that not even an inkling of Mr. Gladstone's plans has been gained. The *Standard*, the Tory organ, actually "without reserve," gives sections of the details of its opponent's scheme. The *Daily News*, Mr. Gladstones' organ, preserves the deepest silence on the whole subject of the Cabinet conference and the Irish question. The *Observer* says that at the Cabinet council the measures submitted by Mr. Gladstone for the home government of Ireland were unfavorably received, and that the project, if persisted in, will lead to the disruption of the Cabinet. The *Observer* states that Mr. Gladstone's draft, as printed and handed to the Cabinet, deals exclusively with expropriation, for which a colossal sum will be required. The administration of the fund is to be intrusted to an Irish local body, the constitution of which is left blank in the draft, but which the Ministers were informed would be of the character of an Irish Parliament.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, March 14.—To the main points of Mr. Gladstone's scheme as already described to you I must add the proposition that the Government shall keep control over the police, taxation, and the custom-houses. In the Imperial Parliament, therefore, Irish representation at Westminster will be continued, though diminished in numbers. The Nationalists will protest against placing the police outside the authority of the Irish Parliament and will probably accept the scheme as an installment only toward the final settlement. Mr. Gladstone will receive the support of the bulk of the Liberals and will probably manage to tide over this year.

The cry for repressive legislation so foolishly raised by a section of the Conservatives has already died out. People see how unnecessary was Lord Randolph Churchill's course in running wilfully to shipwreck on the rocks of coercion.

I am informed that Mr. Gladstone's own belief is firm that not a dozen Liberals will vote against him. This is rather sanguine. My estimate is under thirty. There may be a few others absent.

The workingmen and the country generally appear almost indifferent to the whole question. Their interest centres in the state of trade, which is constantly going from bad to worse. The cotton trade throughout Lancashire is stagnant, and the iron trade is declining. If something be not done there will soon be an outcry casting the Irish grievance war in the background.

A determined effort is preparing to get a new house. All sides will support the proposition. To secure a seat one must go at 1 or 2 o'clock, involving a deplorable waste of time. Various dodges are practised by old, knowing hands. The Government will not oppose the construction of a new building. The present house will be available for lobby and committee rooms. The new members are very economical. They refused a vote for keeping up the outlying London parks, but will grant money for mending the glaring deficiencies of Barry's gimcrack edifice. Architects say everything will be completed for the next session. How many of us will be there to see it is very doubtful.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, March 13.—The pillars of the British Constitution have been shaken; the days of government by privileged caste officials are numbered. Last week the democratic wave dashed against the House of Lords; this week it threatened the Established Church in Wales with submersion, and absolutely swept over the royal parks. Consternation reigns in high, low, and conservative circles, and the most stupid Tories are beginning to recognize the danger of having eighty-six Irish members supporting every radical move for destruction of privilege. Church disestablishment is the burning question in Wales, where an overwhelming majority of the people are Methodists, while all national church property is monopolized by English Bishops and persons who cannot even talk the Welsh language. By voting with the Welsh, Scotch, and English Radicals, the Irish party brought the question of church disestablishment within the region of practical politics. The Welsh church was only saved by twelve votes, yet only forty-eight Irish members were present. This was due to accident. The debate collapsed some hours earlier than was expected, and many Irish Radical members had gone out to dine, expecting a late division. Other Irish members were away on leave, as no important Irish business was expected until Mr. Gladstone makes his home-rule motion, when every man must be in his place. The vote on the Welsh church spread terror through the ranks of the Tory parsons. They recognize the writing on the wall. It illustrates the value of constant attendance in the House, and it is a warning to churchmen of the danger of hostility to the Irish cause.

The growing feeling of friendship between the British Democratic party in Parliament and the Parnellites is quite remarkable. This good understanding is encouraged by the constant support given by the Irish to every question of popular reform. English, Scotch, and Welsh Radicals are gradually becoming convinced that by Irish help every reform can be carried promptly and triumphantly, while nothing considerable can be obtained against their consent. By allying themselves with the Tories the Irish party can indefinitly postpone all great reforms. This conviction is leading rapidly to a consolidation of all the really radical democratic elements in Parliament into a solid mass. There are 200 members of this new alliance based on concession of home rule to Ireland. Round this nucleus it is hoped British workingmen will rally at the next election, sweeping Whigs and Tories off the field.

As time goes on Mr. Gladstone's influence grows visibly stronger in Parliament. Very little is now heard of the threatened Whig revolt. The Chamberlain Radicals also become discreetly silent. They are said to be preparing to swallow home rule.

Among the Tories a home-rule cave is forming. This I have from an intelligent member of the Tory party, who said: "I will vote for home rule; so will thirty other Conservatives. We feel that hostility to Ireland is a great blunder."

The new Parliament is essentially an assembly of workingmen in the sense that members attend seriously to their business. Scotch, Welsh, and English democratic members emulate the constant unremitting attention of Irish members, and except for the hours necessary for sleep they seem always present. For hours before the House meets they are in the library attending to correspondence. After 4, when business begins, they seem always on hand, and remain until 2, 3, and even 4 in the morning, when the House adjourns.

The old aristocratic c[illegible] hour has been abolished. Counts-out are things of the past. There is no more talking to empty benches. At all hours there is an audience for any one having anything to say worth listening to, and, what is equally important, an audince ready to promptly suppress bores. The Government has lost its grip over the members, and the word of the Ministers is no longer law. Ancient etiquet and precedent are at a discount. New men are masters, and will not stand any nonsense. They vote against the Ministry with refreshing independence. Already they have established a Parliamentary reign of terror in a mild way. Ministers are compelled to be consistent; they no longer dare to follow the old-time custom of speaking in office against reforms they advocated in opposition. The slightest indication of a disposition to do so immediately provokes ominous howls of dissent and dissatisfaction. Old-time politicians are in dismay. Whig and Tory fear that with the next Parliament will come the deluge. JAMES O'KELLY.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Old Man Highl Found Hanging in His Room with His Arms and Legs Tightly Bound—An Arrest.

H. A. Highl, a feeble old man, past 60 years of age, was found hanging dead in his room at No. 227 Maxwell street last evening, and George and Christina Schmidt, living in the same house, are locked up at the Twelfth Street Police Station suspected of having been concerned in his death. The police were notified at about 12:30 o'clock last night that a man had suicided at this place. The patrol wagon, with Lieut. Biettner, was sent there, and old man Highl was found hanging from a transom. It was supposed at first that he had committed suicide; but Highl's arms were found to be pinioned close to the sides of his body with a rope, and his feet were also tied. There was no chair or other piece of furniture near by which he could have raised himself to that elevation, and from the manner in which his limbs were tied Lieut. Biettner and the other witnesses say that it was absolutely impossible either for him to have tied his hands in such a position himself or to hang himself after they were tied. In addition to this, he was exceedingly weak and feeble.

Highl, who is a German and a widower, has a sol and daughter living at Rosehill, but for the last ten months he has occupied a room on the first floor at the above place, which he rented of George and Christina Schmidt. The house is owned by John Busse, an undertaker at No. 225 Maxwell street, who also occupies the top floor. Higl had no business. Schmidt and his wife were questioned, and told peculiar stories. Smith himself was rather overcome with liquor, and his wife told the most coherent story. She said that she left Highl in the room a little before 8 o'clock to go after her husband. She returned with him a few minutes later, but did not see Highl until after midnight, when she got up out of bed. She was unable to give an excuse for her visit at that time to Highl's room. When she found him she awakened the Busse family up-stairs and Mr. Busse informed the police. Mrs. Schmidt confessed to Lieut. Biettner that they owed old man Highl $200 which they had borrowed. Schmidt and his wife were taken to the Twelfth Street Station and locked up, and the body was conveyed to the morgue. Schmidt and his wife, when asked how it happened that they didn't see Highl during the three hours unaccounted for, were entirely unable to explain.

THE HOHENZOLLERN WAY.

HOW A WAR MINISTER WAS MADE BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

When I again rejoined the party Bismarck was telling them the following story of Gen. von Strotha: He was at that time living quietly at Frankfort, in command of the allied garrison there, when one day he received a telegram from the then Minister President, Count von Brandenburg, to come at once to Berlin and report himself to the Minister. Strotha starts for Berlin in hot haste, and thence immediately goes to Brandenburg.

"I have sent for your Excellency to ask you to become War Minister," said Brandenburg.

"Me!" exclaimed Strotha. "For heaven's sake, your Excellency, what made you think of such a thing? I am not in any way fitted for the post."

"I am afraid that can't be helped. See; here is the order from his Majesty the King, requiring that you shall be War Minister."

Strotha reads the order, looking greatly troubled, and then says: "Of course, if his Majesty commands, I must obey."

"Well, then, my dear colleague," continues Brandenburg, "you will attend the Cabinet council at ten today."

"O, I could not possibly do that."

"I am afraid you will have to. See; here is another order from his Majesty, expressly desiring you to undertake the War Department in the Cabinet."

"Then I must, of course, obey," said the new War Minister, with a deep sigh of dejection.

He is just about to leave, in order to prepare himself for his presumable maiden speech, when Brandenburg stops him; "I suppose you know, General, that you must appear in mufti (plain clothes) at the council?"

Strotha stood speechless with amazement. This was the finishing stroke. "I have none!" he at last managed to stammer forth.

"Well, you will have to get yourself some by 10 o'clock—such are the King's commands."

"Then of course I must obey," replied Strotha, leaving the room in a very crestfallen manner.

But he faced his difficulty valiantly. Jumping into a cab, he drove off to the Mühlendamm, where all the old Jews congregate; and at 10 o'clock precisely a strange figure, with an enormously high collar, and coat sleeves hanging right over his hands, was seated at the Ministerial table—this was the new War Minister!—*Chambers' Journal.*

NOT CHARGEABLE TO THE SPARROWS.

It is proposed to kill off, with poisoned crumbs, the English sparrows which have bravely weathered the intense cold and deep snows of this unusually bitter winter. Why? Because these pugnacious little scavengers are said to be driving away our native birds. Yesterday an observer counted the remains of over twenty of our most attractive New England birds sewed to the headgear of the women who were riding into town in a single horse-car. Five pairs of woodpeckers' wings and their accompanying tails graced, or rather disgraced, the hat of one of these persons. We venture to say that not one among 10,000 pretended friends of our birds ever saw an English sparrow kill or maim a native songster. On the other hand, how many women are there in the State of Massachusetts who can say that they have never worn the plumage of one of the birds they protess to love? If poisoned bread is to be fed to the worst enemies of our birds, milliners and their customers would better live on crackers.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 14.—The body of H. Long, who was lost from the wrecked steamer Idlewild, was discovered today fast in the ice near the breakwater at this place. His watch was missing, but $38 and a bunch of keys were found in his pockets.

There was found on the beach at Oldfield Bay this afternoon the body of a young man about 30 years of age, with brown hair and mustache. A gold watch and chain, a college pin marked "A. E. Watrait, Psi Upsilon. Class of '80," a black seal ring, $50 in money, and a ticket to Saugatuck Junction were found on his person. The body, which was in good condition, was dressed in dark clothes and had on a life-preserver which was unmarked.

FOUND MURDERED IN A STOCK-YARD.

TOLEDO, O., March 14.—[Special.]—News of the murder of Arthur L. Smith has just reached this city. Smith resigned the position of secretary to Superintendent William Kline of the telegraph department of the Lake Shore a week ago, and started for Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, where he had purchased a large farm. He stopped at St. Paul to buy stock, and the body of the murdered man was found last night in a stock-yard near that city. The body has been identified by parties who were acquainted with Smith. He leaves a wife and one child, who are visiting in the East and would have joined him a week later.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

A man in Livingston, N. Y., tried to fire off a bunch of red bananas, to which he applied lucifers, under the impression that they were cannon-crackers.

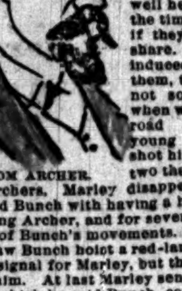
THREE VICTIMS OF A MOB.

The Archer Outlaws, Who Terrorized Southern Indiana for Fifteen Years.

One of Their Victims Enticed to a Cave, Riddled with Bullets, and Cremated.

A Woman Gave the Gang Away—Then John Lynch Confessed—The Citizens Did the Rest.

SHOALS, Ind., March 14.—[Special.]—Last Sunday John Lynch, one of the Archer gang, agreed to turn State's evidence and to the attorneys for the prosecution made a complete confession of the murder of Anderson Bunch, which was the first crime revealed that they had committed. Following is Lynch's story:



TOM ARCHER.

In July, 1882, Samuel Marley, Anderson Bunch, and Martin Archer formed a partnership and stole a lot of timber, which they floated down White River into Illinois. Archer, who was only 18 years of age, took sick. The others sold the lumber and kept the money. When Archer got well he said he would have the timber thieves arrested if they didn't give him his share. Marley and Bunch induced Archer to go with them, telling him they had not sold the timber, and when walking along a lonely road Marley turned on young Mart Archer and shot him dead. In a day or two the body was found by the Archers, Marley disappeared. The Archers accused Bunch with having a hand in the murder of young Archer, and for several days set watch on all of Bunch's movements. During their watch they saw Bunch hoist a red-lantern on a pole. This was a signal for Marley, but the gang couldn't get onto him. At last Marley sent the Archers a letter in which he said Bunch compelled him (Marley) to kill young Mart Archer. We swore that Bunch must tell where Marley was hiding; so, by a little strategy, we enticed Bunch from his house, under the pretense that his hogs had broken into his neighbor's fields. When Bunch came to the spot where we decoyed him to, the five of us [Tom, Martin, John, and Sam Archer, and Lynch] grabbed him and tied his hands behind his back with hickory bark pulled from a sapling. We then took Bunch to Saltpetre Cave, in the edge of Orange County, seventeen miles from Shoals, and a mile west of French Lick Springs. Bunch thought the whole affair a game of bluff and manifested no fear. The cave was in a wilderness unknown to a living soul save the gang. When inside the cavern Bunch was led to a rock and seated at one



MARTIN ARCHER, THE LEADER.

side, while the gang ranged themselves in a row on another rock, opposit Bunch. Martin Archer, the leader of the gang, said to their prisoner:

"Bunch, you know where Marley is, and I will give you five minutes to tell us."

"I don't know anything about Marley, and I don't know where he is," laughed Bunch in reply.

Old Tom Archer was sent outside to guard the cave, while the rest of the gang discussed the disposition of Bunch.

"We must kill Bunch right here," was Mart Archer's command. "It is dangerous to let him live." He turned to Bunch and said:

"Now, —— ——— you, Bunch, we'll give you just five minutes to tell where Marley is."

Bunch declared he didn't know. Mart Archer commanded the others to draw their revolvers and get ready to shoot. It was insisted that the killing of Bunch was unnecessary, but Mart replied that, "If any of you fellows fail to shoot when I give the word, I will shoot you."

We ranged ourselves on the rock opposit Bunch and cocked our revolvers. With a smile on his face Bunch answered, seemingly confident that we were fooling: "O, you wouldn't shoot!" Those were Bunch's last words, as just as he replied Mart Archer ordered "Fire!" and every one of us shot our revolvers empty. Sixteen shots were poured into Bunch's body, and Mart Archer then got up and examined every one of our revolvers. Mart Archer had one load left, and he got up, placed his gun at the head of the dead man, and again fired. After this we all went home. When Bunch was missed the people searched everywhere for him. Finally Martin Archer ordered that something must be done with Bunch's body in the cave. fifteen days after the murder. The stench in the cave was so fearful that they all put gunpowder in their whisky to make them crazy drunk in order to nerve them up to the task of getting away with Bunch's body. A wooden box was procured and the body was placed in it. Two gallons of coal-oil were then poured over it, and the box with the remains carried to a cliff not far off. Here a pile of wood was prepared, the box placed upon it, and the pile set on fire. In this way the body was consumed, all but the largest bones, which were taken and buried in the ground under a huge log. Several days after this the Archers were arrested on suspicion of having murdered Bunch, but were acquitted before a magistrate.

Years passed on and the gang continued in their criminal career. Finally, John Archer, one of the gang, left his wife and four children and ran off with another woman. The Archer woman knew of the Bunch murder. The Archers kept her awhile, and finally, because she wouldn't swear the paternity of an unborn babe on a prominent merchant of French Lick Springs, they kicked her out of house and home, and drove her to the poor-house. This poor woman then told of the crimes of the gang of outlaws, and the arrest of several soon followed.

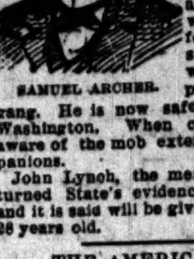
There are four of the Archers—Tom Archer, Martin Archer, John Archer, and Sam Archer. The three former were arrested in January and were incarcerated in the Martin County Jail up to the time they were lynched, Tuesday night, March 9. Tom Archer was a cool, calculating scoundrel, 60 years of age, and as strong as a lion. His married daughter is now in jail, and her husband was sent to the penitentiary several months ago. A warrant is out for old Tom's wife; and, in fact, his whole family except the baby are wanted on different criminal charges. When hanged, the mob strung up Tom Archer first, his execution being witnessed by his brother and son. He died without a word or a prayer.

Martin Archer was worse than any of the rest, and had had less excuse for it. He was the one who ordered and managed the killing of Anderson Bunch. Mart Archer was a brother of Tom Archer, and is credited by those who know him as having been a man of intelligence. Two of his daughters were school teachers. Martin was the counselor of the gang, adroit and cunning in his deportment, and a perfect devil in his disposition when aroused. He was 45 years of age when lynched.



JOHN ARCHER.

John Archer, the son of Tom Archer, aged about 30 years, was a small man, weighing probably 150 pounds. He had a sickly complexion, and sandy mustache. John was the youngest of the three, but a desperado who knew no law. He was the one who was captured on Le Roy Boyd's farm, five miles east of Vincennes, in December last, by Sheriff Padgett and his posse. Archer showed fight, it will be remembered, and it took all night to guard the cabin and capture him. Archer's lawful wife had four children, and all are now in the Martin County Poor-House.



SAMUEL ARCHER.

Samuel Archer, the youngest of the Archers, is only 28 years of age, and escaped lynching because of his not having been captured. Three indictments for murder are against him in Martin and Orange Counties. He was arrested in Fountain County, Indiana, March 13, in the woods, roaming around aimlessly. He will be speedily tried for his crimes. He swore to kill every man who raised a finger in prosecuting the Archer gang. He is now safely behind the bars at Washington. When captured he was not aware of the mob extermination of his companions.

John Lynch, the member of the gang who turned State's evidence, is in Jeffersonville, and it is said will be given his freedom. He is 28 years old.

THE AMERICAN DESERT.

Something About the Crops Produced in That Region—Speculation as to Wet and Dry Seasons.

ROCKWELL, Ia., March 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an editorial entitled "The Retreating Desert" THE TRIBUNE, in the weekly issue of March 4, says: "However, the old belief that farming cannot be conducted without irrigation west of the ninety-ninth meridian still holds good, and, after full allowance is made for the increased rainfall, it must be admitted that the 'retreating desert' is disappearing very slowly."

The conclusion aimed at in the above, or, rather, the aim of the editorial of which the above quotation is a part, is to establish the fact that the Desert-Land act should be amended, not only so as to embrace a larger scope of the public domain, but also to restrict the size of the entry under that act from 640 acres to 160 acres. So far as this conclusion goes I fully agree with the editorial. The Desert-Land act ought to be amended. It might be well to include Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Indian Territory with those States and Territories already included in its operations. It certainly would be well to restrict the amount of the entry of public lands under its provisions to 160 acres. No single individual has a right to more public domain than that amount. But I dare not touch upon the Land law of the United States—at least not now.

What I take exceptions to in the editorial in question is the taking for granted that, practically speaking, it is impossible to raise crops "anywhere between Mexico and Canada" without irrigation west of the ninety-ninth meridian. In theory it may be all right to make use of an arbitrary line established for the foreign purpose of terrestrial measurement to define the limits of a practically rainless region. In practice experience has proven it to be worthless. Last summer I had occasion to travel over Morton County, Dakota. This county lies between the ninety-ninth and 100th meridians. I have never seen better root crops of all kinds anywhere in the United States than I saw there. The best barley I have ever seen I saw there. Both wheat and oats were better there than in either Iowa or Minnesota. All varieties of flint corn produced heavily, and I saw as good dent corn of an early variety as I have ever seen in Iowa of the same variety. Where dent corn of large Southern varieties was planted, while the grain did not mature, the stalks grew to the hight of ten and twelve feet. I have never seen heavier timothy and clover than I saw last summer in Morton County. Where the prairie was broken up and left fallow there sprang up a rank growth of sunflowers and other plants.

I have not the data to show what the rainfall is in this part of Dakota. Observation, however, proves it to be sufficient, although much less than in Iowa and Illinois, where it is altogether too copious as every farmer knows [?]. Has THE TRIBUNE writer ever asked himself how much of the precipitation in Illinois and Iowa is useless, and how much of it is worse than useless, and how little of it comparatively is really appropriated by the growing crops? [THE TRIBUNE writer has observed that whenever there was a dry summer and fall in Illinois there was a corresponding decrease in corn, oats, hay, and root crops; and if there was a dry spring the wheat crop was also a failure.]

It is not so much the amount of rainfall during the year as it is the apportionment of the precipitation to the different seasons. I do not know what the annual rainfall is in Morton County, but I know from observation it is sufficient to produce heavy growths of forage and grain. Trees planted on the site of old Fort Lincoln are thriving and growing rankly, although the site is on the summit of a high bluff. Near the site of the City of Mandan, Morton County. Down at the very base of prehistoric mounds. In these mounds is found an abundance of charred corncobs, proving that corn has been grown in that locality from time immemorial. I have made observations as far west as the 100th meridian in Nebraska and North Dakota, but I have seen nothing of the so-called American Desert. It must be further west. J. H. WHEELER.

[It is true that the rain precipitation west of the ninety-eighth parallel increases as one goes north. More rain and snow fall in Western Dakota than in Western Kansas and Nebraska west of the ninety-eighth or ninety-ninth line of longitude. Just how much more we have not the data to determine, but it is claimed that there is more precipitation of moisture at Bismarck, Dak., than at Fort Kearney, Neb., although the former is 100 miles further west than the latter. Another fact should not be overlooked by those who are contending that the desert is rapidly receding west, and that is, that the last half-dozen years have been comparatively wet seasons in all the Western States as far east as Indiana, and this increased precipitation extended into the dry desert country beyond the 99th° of longitude. Who knows how much longer wet seasons in the West will continue? May not the meteorological conditions soon change and wet seasons be followed by dry ones? Wet and dry summers follow in cycles. There are successions of events in nature, periodical spaces of time marked by the recurrence of something peculiar, as a series of wet followed by a series of dry seasons. The number of successive wet summers along the eastern front of the "Great American Desert" has not yet been numerous enough to change hope into certainty, or even strong probability. It will require many more years of observation before anything can be predicated in favor of permanently improving precipitation in that arid country.—ED.]

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A very daring robbery, in which a large sum of money and a quantity of jewelry were taken, was reported to the police yesterday morning, the victims being Mrs. J. W. Johnson and Mrs. N. E. Sheeck, residing at No. 1465 Wabash avenue. These two women were at the Buckingham, on State street, and Myers' concert saloon, No. 111 Madison street, until a late hour Saturday night, with two young men, one of whom was a bartender in Hankins' saloon, at No. 134 Clark street. The two men went home with the women at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and had entered the house, when they were suddenly confronted by three men with revolvers drawn. The four were crowded into one corner of the room and compelled to give up all of the jewelry and money they had, which consisted of several diamond ornaments and other valuables. The robbers obtained beside this between $3,000 and $5,000 in cash and then retired. The job was evidently done by men who were familiar with the house. The frightened women and their escorts repaired to the Armory Police Station and reported the robbery. Officers Halloran and Amstein were set to work on the case, and Halloran arrested two men on Clark street during the afternoon, and one of them was identified as belonging to the bold gang. None of the property has been recovered.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

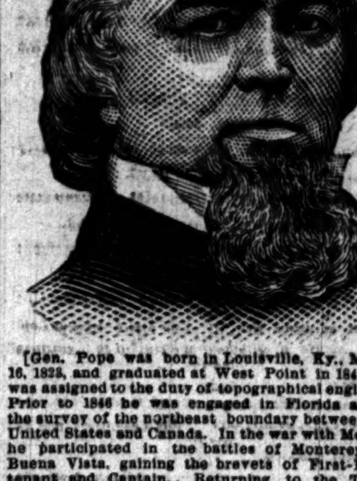
CHICAGO, March 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in the papers of Saturday a dispatch from New York announcing that an injunction had been granted restraining us from producing Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba." In order to avoid any mistaken impression among our Chicago audiences, I beg to inform you that the injunction in question was the result of a misapprehension, and was in fact settled instantly. We hold the sole and exclusive license of Messrs. Goldmark and Conried to produce the opera throughout the United States, and the same will be brought out with the original music, scores, stage directions, and every other possible accessory.

MAURICE GRAU.

GENS. POPE AND HOWARD.

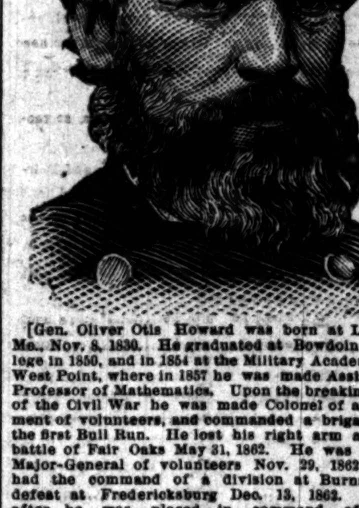
The Former Will Be Retired Tuesday, and the Latter Will Probably Be His Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Maj.-Gen. Pope will be placed on the retired list next Tuesday. It is said that Gen. Terry, who was confirmed as Major-General last Thursday, will be assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., and that the next Major-General will be given command of the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.



[Gen. Pope was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1823, and graduated at West Point in 1842 and was assigned to the duty of topographical engineer. Prior to 1846 he was engaged in Florida and in the survey of the northeast boundary between the United States and Canada. In the war with Mexico he participated in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, gaining the brevets of First-Lieutenant and Captain. Returning to the Topographical Corps, he served from 1853 to 1859 and conducted a survey for the Pacific Railroad. He next served on lighthouse duty until the Civil War broke out. In 1861 he was made Brigadier-General of volunteers. In December, 1861, he surprised the Confederates at Milford, Mo., and captured large stores. He next commanded the Army of the Mississippi, and with Admiral Foote took New Madrid in 1862. He was made Major-General of volunteers March 21, 1862, and captured Island No. 10. United with Halleck he participated in the advance on Corinth, and upon the evacuation of that place pursued the Confederates as far as Baldwin. Called to the East in June, he was made Brigadier-General in the regular army and placed in command of the Army of Virginia, comprising Fremont's, McDowell's, and Banks' forces, to which were added those of the Army of the Potomac. The unsuccessful battle of Bull Run was fought Aug. 29 and 30, and Sept. 1 that of Chantilly. A few days later Gen. Pope resigned his command and resumed that of the Department of the Northwest. He subsequently commanded various military divisions and depots. He became Major-General Dec. 11, 1882, and has since been in command of the Division of the Pacific.]

It is generally understood that Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard is to be Gen. Pope's successor.



[Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and in 1854 at the Military Academy at West Point, where in 1857 he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was made Colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and commanded a brigade at the first Bull Run. He lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks May 31, 1862. He was made Major-General of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and had the command of a division at Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862. Soon after he was placed in command of the Eleventh Army Corps, which was put to flight at Chancellorsville by Stonewall Jackson in May, 1863. In the following autumn he was sent with his corps to the West, and took part in the campaign which followed down to the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of the army during Sherman's "March to the Sea." He was, in December, 1864, promoted to Brigadier-General, and in the following March Brevet Major-General, in the regular army. In May, 1865, he was placed at the head of the Freedman's Bureau, his duties lasting until 1872. From 1869 till 1873 he was President of the Howard University. In 1872 he was sent as a special commissioner to the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and from 1873 to 1881 served on the frontier. During the latter year he was placed at the head of the Military Academy at West Point. He now has charge of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha.]

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE STATE.

MATTOON, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—Douglas County claims one of the oldest citizens in the State in the person of John Hawkins, a colored man living near Hindsboro, who is 105 years old. He has a wife who is eighty-four years younger than himself, and who recently presented him with an heir.

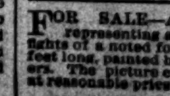
BUSINESS NOTICES.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil*," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

ARTISTIC
Wall
Paper
AT
RETAIL.
S. A. Maxwell & Co.,
134 & 136 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.
PLATING AND ELECTRO-BRONZING.
95 Ohio St.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH CURED BY THE CIGARETTES ESPIC
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgies, &c. Paris: J. ESPIC, 128 Rue St. Lazare.—New York: FOGUERA, MILHAU.—Sold by all Chemists of America.



Yeoman's Pat. "Supreme" SOFA-BED & LOUNGE Woven W. Spring. Ask your Dealer, or call & see it at E. S. YEOMAN'S, 243 Wabash.

FOR SALE—A PANORAMA PAINTING representing an episode of one of the fiercest fights of a noted foreign battle; 50 feet high and 400 feet long, painted by one of our best panorama painters. The picture can be inspected now; will be sold at reasonable price. Address ERNEST BUNZL, 126 Water-st., New York City.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

The Universal Stimulant.

The innumerable uses of an absolutely pure and unadulterated whiskey in the practice of medicine, its general use in the family for manifold complaints, places DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, the only absolutely pure whiskey, free from fusel oil, at the front as the standard of excellence:

Gentlemen: I concur in the indorsement of all that has been said of DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. F. E. SPINNER, Late Treasurer of the United States.

325 N. CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Gentlemen: I have suffered for nearly nine months from Acute Asthma and have spent considerable money in buying remedies without apparent relief. I tried two bottles of DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, recommended by a friend, and have found a relief I never expected to get. I hereby state that your whiskey is a blessing to suffering humanity, and am willing to certify to its merits. Very respectfully, H. FRANK.

CINCINNATI, O. Gentlemen: Although exceedingly chary of giving testimonials on any subject, I take a hearty pleasure in volunteering to you the statement that your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is one of the mainstays of my invalid father-in-law, Mr. John Farmer, who has suffered for eighteen months from Paralysis. Very truly, GEORGE W. BATEMAN.

108 S. ELEVENTH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Gentlemen: My husband has had Pneumonia and has used your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY with great success. Yours respectfully, MRS. M. ALLEN.

118 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Gentlemen: I have been troubled with Bronchitis for over two years, and have spent considerable money to find a cure, and found no relief. I was advised to try your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. I purchased a bottle, and after a short trial it entirely relieved me. Will have my friends try it, and will certainly recommend it. W. M. CULLUM.

CINCINNATI, O. Gentlemen: I have been an invalid for ten years, and on the advice of my physicians, six months ago, I commenced to use DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY as a Nerve Tonic, being completely prostrated, and I found it an excellent restorer. H. A. VAUGHN.

603 W. OHIO ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Gentlemen: I had been suffering for several months with Neuralgia and tried everything for relief, without success. I became hopeless, when I tried your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, which was recommended by a friend. My health is greatly improved and I am now able to attend to business. W. VAN VELZER.

403 W. HARRISON ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Gentlemen: I have suffered over ten months with "Disease of the Liver," and tried several medicines, without success. On the recommendation of a friend I tried your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, and cheerfully certify that I owe my full recovery to it. I think it is the best remedy in cases like mine. Very respectfully, JAMES R. SHAW.

106 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, Ill. Gentlemen: I had been suffering for over eight months from Dysentery, and my physician had given me up as hopeless. I resolved to try your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. To my astonishment I have recovered. I am satisfied that I owe the change for the better to your whiskey. Respectfully yours, J. W. THATCHER.

125 CLAY ST., PATERSON, N. J. Gentlemen: I was troubled with Hay Fever and took a bottle of your DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, and it helped me very much. Yours, HENRY THORWELL.

For Sale by Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers.

Price, One Dollar Per Bottle.

Sold only in sealed bottles, and none genuine except such as bear our trademark label of the old chemist, and the name of company blown it bottle.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Baltimore, Md.

P. SCHERER CO., 146 State street, Chicago, Ill., Western Selling Agents.

March April May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it this season.

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding-mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board, with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 99 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine, and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makes me feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it. She says it is the best medicine she ever took." FRANK C. TURNER, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend-st., Boston, Mass.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was [illegible], had a headache, and no appetite; dizzy in the morning [illegible] get enough cooked to eat; but now I can hardly [illegible]" EMMA SHEPARD, 1 C[illegible]-st., Worcester, Mass.

Purifies the Blood

"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possibly can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla also good for catarrh, with which I have been troubled since the War. Nothing did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

"I had been troubled with hives and pimples for some time. Other remedies having failed, I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken two bottles, and am entirely cured. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal as a blood-purifier." EFFIE M. PETRIE, Portsmouth, Ohio.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, which I have had for the last nine or ten years, suffering terribly. It has now entirely cured me." MRS. A. NORTON, Chicopee, Mass.

Tones and Strengthens

"When in the spring I felt all run down and debilitated, I found Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine to build me up. My wife also, after much physical prostration, found in its use new life and lasting benefit. Upon our little girl, who had been sick with scarlet fever, its effect was marvelous, entirely removing the poison from her blood and restoring her to good health." E. G. STRATTON, Swampscott, Mass.

"Last spring I was troubled with boils, caused by my blood being out of order. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others." J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WM. J. COLLINS, TAILOR.

Spring Selections Now In.

116 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—Second Floor

of 209 Wabash-av., 22x180; large skylight in centre; within few doors of two of Chicago's largest retail dry-goods houses. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 199, or PIERCE & WARE, 141 La Salle-st.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

J. L. Gatzert & Co.

LEADERS IN FASHIONABLE

Spring Overcoatings!

Through our unceasing endeavors to devise ways and means by which the

FINEST TAILORING

Can be successfully effected at

Strictly Moderate Prices

We are prepared to

Offer Unprecedented Inducements IN SPRING OVERCOATS,

And cordially invite inspection and comparison. Our determination to

Lead in Style and Value

Will be found self-evident.

179 & 181 Clark-st.,

Open till 8 p. m. Corner Monroe.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Carpets AND Rugs.

New Goods, New Patterns, Exclusive Designs

We make a specialty of *Standard and Reliable Makes.*

A Beethoven Sonata, a Bach Chromatic Phantasia, can only be fully appreciated when rendered upon one of your Pianofortes. RICHARD WAGNER.

STEINWAY.

LYON & HEALY,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

WAUKESHA'S

PUREST WATER, FROM

ACME MINERAL SPRING.

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.

Telephone No. 8174.

Drink the World-Renowned

BETHESDA.

The Purest and Finest Table Water in the World.

DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

No. 146 State-st.

Telephone No. 87.

REMOVAL!

COAL.

F. S. PEABODY

Has Removed to the

Southeast Corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.,

Basement of the Portland Block.

City Telephone 1303. Lake View Telephone [illegible]

Superior quality White and Colored

SHIRTS,

"Ready-Made" and "Made to Order," at reasonable prices.

WILSON BROS.,

115 & 116 State-st.

5 PER CENT.

Money to loan at 5 per cent on centrally located Real Estate in large amounts.

A. LOEB & BRO.,

129 and 131 La Salle-st.

AN HUMBLE BONANZA.

Valuable Marl Bed Discovered in Florida—The Best of Fertilizers.

Mr. A. E. Waterman reported to an *Item* disciple yesterday that he had at last found the fortune that he had long wished for, in the discovery of a rich and fertile marl bed on his place near the southern limits of the city. Many a time Mr. Waterman noticed the large bowlders peeping out through the sand, but paid no attention to it until yesterday morning, while walking over his garden of rare plants, vegetable truck, and fruit trees, he made a closer observation of the hill and the two caves on his place. Strange to say, a thought of a glorious future entered his mind to the effect that there was something in it worth looking after. Several of the pieces of rock were secured, and upon a closer examination it was found that the best of fertilizer could be made from it. It is thought by experts that there is at least 83 per cent of fertilizer in it, and Mr. Waterman will, next month, have a gentleman examine and make an analysis of some of the pieces. There is about eighteen acres of this marl, which lies upon a hill. There are two caves near it, which allows any one to see the thickness of the stone. It has already been proved that this stone, after being burnt until turned to a dark purple color, is a splendid fertilizer for fruit-trees and vegetable plants.

It is the intention of Mr. Waterman to have this matter brought before the attention of capitalists and let them organize a company to develop this rich earth.

Who can tell what there is in Marion's soil and who knows but what a fortune of untold wealth awaits our worthy friend, Adin Waterman?—*Ocala Item.*

INDIANA'S EMPTY TREASURY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—[Special.]—The State Treasurer has issued circular letters to County Treasurers asking them to send in the money in their possession due the State at once, instead of waiting until the May settlement, it being necessary to thus anticipate the revenues to meet current and coming expenses. Funds are well-nigh exhausted.

NINETEEN CENTRALIANS INDICTED FOR GAMBLING.

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 13.—[Special.]—The Grand jury at the recent session of the Circuit Court indicted nineteen citizens of Centralia for gambling. The city election is now over, and the Mayor is bearding the tigers in their dens, and the Sheriff is here busy in securing their attendance at the next term of court.

Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex speedily and permanently cured. Large books, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY LADY DESIROUS OF FINDING A private room with regular medical attendance, excellent care, and strict retirement during sickness can find an opportunity by addressing MRS. SYLVESTER, Box 329, P.-O.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co. 171 and 173 Lake-st.

EGG CASES—STEVENS' IMPROVED AND Lima filler. GEO. A. SMITH, 280 South Water-st.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH bath, male and female attendants; ladies Tuesday and Friday forenoons. 397 S. State-st., basement.

THE NEW REMEDIES FOR THE THROAT and lungs—Wanted the address of all persons afflicted. DR. WHITING, 103 State-st.

WHEREAS, CREDITORS OF THE FIRM of John Moule & Co., doing business in St. Ignace, Michigan, have attempted to hold me responsible for the debts of that firm, I hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that I have not now and never did have any connection, directly or indirectly, with said firm, and that I have not been nor am I now in any way responsible for any debts contracted by them. JOHN MOULE. Dated at London, Ontario, this 12th March, 1886.

WANTED—BY A PARTY HAVING AN office in Philadelphia the agency for a line of staple goods on commission. Address W., No. 46 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD MORNING NEWSPAPER route; must be a good one. Address Saloon, 124 North Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO START a business with a capital of about $15,000 can buy a good running and paying brass manufacturing and jobbing business. For further particulars address Brass Works, 809 Santa Fe-st., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—$6,500—ALL THE FURNITURE and fixtures, complete, in a 75-room hotel, with all modern improvements, in a city of 20,000 in Iowa; this hotel is the best in the town, has a good business; owner will be here at my office Tuesday next; call here if you wish to see him; he will give one or five years' lease; splendid chance for you. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A STORE BUILDING AND small stock general merchandise in a small town located in a splendid farming country. We keep post-office and will resign in favor of the purchaser. Address P.-O. Box 30, Ayrshire, Palo Alto Co., Ia.

FOR SALE—THE CONTROLLING INTEREST in a well-established printing and lithographing company in St. Paul; $15,000 to $20,000 required. Address WILLIAMS & GOODENOW, St. Paul, Minn.

STOCK OF HARDWARE AND TINWARE for sale; also tinner's tools and store fixtures, cheap; store for rent. Inquire at 563 Lincoln-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS

We have taken the following second-hand square pianos in exchange for new Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball uprights we will offer them for sale on Monday, March 15, at the prices named:

1 Greener & Co.	$ 75
1 Geo. Steck	150
1 J. & C. Fischer	150
1 Kranich & Bach	175
1 Emerson Co.	180
1 Kimball	180
1 Hallet & Davis	225
1 Chickering	300

New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs, and other stock of instruments and best light organs. Largest in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Mme. Cathrina, the noted daughter of Rhineland, tells past, present, and future; gives satisfaction in any case you may call for. Mme. Cathrina, with her giantess strength and magnetic power gives massage treatments. Can be consulted from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 7. Consultations, $1; treatments, $3 to $5. 41 S. Clark-st., near Lake. Room 30.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

CARD AND PALM READER GIVES NAMES; magnetic treatment. MRS. DELACY and assistant, 1913 Wabash-av.

LIFE DESCRIBED; FULL NAMES GIVEN; advice on business, marriage, etc. MME. DE MONDE, Clairvoyant, 47 North Clark-st., opposite museum.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies. 445 West Madison-st., corner of Throop, third floor; 50c and $1.

MISS BELLE, CLAIRVOYANT, MASSAGE and magnetic treatment given. Parlor 10, 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS OF ALL SIZES and description; new and second-hand steam pumps bought, sold, exchanged, repaired, rented, or built to order for any duty. FURNESS BROS., 62 Fulton-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 801. C. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BAY PACING HORSE; sound and kind; very fast, stylish driver; must be sold before 20th of this month; also road wagon, Surrey, sleigh, harness, and blankets. F. F. WATERS, Palmer House Stables.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE GREATEST DISCOVERY of the age: Elixir de Milan gives the voice of singers a wonderful velvet tone. Indorsed by Adelina Patti. One dollar bottles by leading druggists. PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, General Agents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hoger, Druggists.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

CANAL-ST., South, 594, corner Fourteenth—Merz Bros., Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—R. S. Clarke, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MAXWELL-ST., 189, corner Jefferson—Merz Bros., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 675, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 490—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist. Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant bookkeeper. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and correspondent, with 20 years' experience. Best of references as to ability and character. Address C 20, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A CLOTHING, MERchant tailoring, and furnishing goods salesman would like to engage with some firm in a country town, where energy and ability is required to build a trade. Address, for two weeks, O. K., 3501 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE clothiers: An experienced foreman with Chicago house wishes to change. Best New York references. Address K 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter of fifteen years' experience, with best of references. Address CUTTER, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man in a private family as first-class coachman; understands the care of horses and driving. Can give the best of references. Please call at 183 Third-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, French, 30 years, in private family as porter, butler, or waiter. Can come well recommended. Address E 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble, well trained young German girl with good reference for second work in small American family. Address A 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl to do either second or general work in small family. Please apply this morning at 143 Clark-st., Room 8.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—PERSONS TO DO WRITING AT their homes; good pay. Send 10c for paper, etc., to J. H. NICHOLSON, 93 Clinton-place, New York.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. 470 Ogden-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SELLING WORK—An expert operator on corsets; will not interfere with regular employment. Address D 19, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR CHICAGO, Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur, and Peoria. Address D 24, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD HARNESSMAKers. Address Marks Bros.' Saddlery Co., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN AS GENERal assistant in surveyor's office; steady employment to right man. Address, with experience and wages, A. B. WILL, 1004 West Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WHO has had some experience in renting and care of houses and tenants in this city to take charge of one of the largest renting departments in the city. Address, with full name and references, K 83, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—SEWING-WOMEN'S EXchange (free)—A few neat dressmakers and white-work seamstresses to work on the Automatic in best families; none but first-class operators need apply. Information to employers and employees free. WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 242 Wabash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A Protestant sewing-girl who understands dressmaking; a permanent home. Address, giving references, D 32, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY WHO would like to earn $25 per week to address D 25, Tribune office. References exchanged.

WANTED—LADIES OR YOUNG MEN; something entirely new; no photo painting; $1 to $3 a day can be quietly made at your own homes; no canvassing; full particulars free. Please address at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5,170.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 to $20,000 in foundry and machine business. Best of references given and expected in return. Address K. C. MILL FURNISHING CO., Sixth and Mill-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $8,000 or $10,000 to take an equal interest in a well-established dry-goods business in one of the most desirable cities in Central Michigan. Address D G, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MODELING—F. A. PURDY (OF THE FIRM of Herley & Purdy), 2316 Indiana-av., proposes to open a school in this fascinating art at his residence. For terms, etc., please apply at the above address.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT; rapid phrase-writing thoroughly taught. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNtry—Sam Jones' sermons; the most extraordinary book of sermons ever published; the only illustrated and authentic edition. Write at once for circulars and terms free, or to secure it instantly send 75 cents for agent's complete canvassing outfit. Address Hebert Publishing Co., 810 and 812 Olive-st., St. Louis.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED SHORT-HORN bull, Capenoch, recorded in 25th Vol., page 188, A. H. B. Also several young Short-Horn bulls and heifers, or a car-load, cheap for cash. Farm, Orland, Ill., 25 miles from city, on Wabash Railroad. IRA McCORD, proprietor. Inquire at Room 2, 114 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD

Has determined that the

FIRST PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE

ON THE CALL BOARD

Shall take place

AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,

Corner Randolph and State-sts., on

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

And be continued each day thereafter at the rooms of the Board, 161 La Salle-st., until all the property already listed and not sold on the first night is disposed of—to-wit: On March 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, at 1:10 o'clock p. m. each day, and at some place and hour hereafter designated for March 27.

The public are cordially invited, and are expected to attend all these sales prepared to buy. Admission free.

The following property will be sold:

NORTH SIDE.

North Clark-st., No. 61, vacant lot, 20x80, party walls on either side; possession May 1.

Fremont-st., Nos. 200, 202, and 204, 3 2-story attic and cellar brick houses; lot 50x125; well rented.

North Wells-st., No. 181, 2-story and basement brick store, 7-room flat above; lot 20x100 to alley.

North Wells-st., No. 124, 3-story and basement stone-front store and flat building, 4 4-room flats above; lot 28x110 to alley; well rented; excellent building.

Clark-st., second house north of Grant-place, east front, 3-story and cellar brick flat building, 7 and 8-room flats, with lot.

Sedgwick-st., southwest corner Centre; 6 streets radiate from this corner; 7 3-story and basement brick store and flat buildings; 3 stores and residences, lot 72x125; a fine business place; well rented. Inspect this property for a paying investment.

Dearborn-av., northeast corner Division-st. (vacant); 144x132.

North Clark-st., No. 552, two-story brick dwelling, 54 10-12x149 to 20-foot alley.

La Salle-av., No. 396, three-story and cellar stone-front dwelling, 12 rooms, lot 22¼x108 to Elm-st.

Rush-st., No. 77, three-story basement stone-front brick dwelling; excellent; with lot.

La Salle-av., No. 394, three-story and cellar stone-front brick building, lot 22¼x108 to Elm-st.

La Salle-av., No. 660, two-story and basement octagon stone-front dwelling of 12 rooms, with lot; examine it.

Burling-st., north of Centre, west front, 22x124 to alley.

SOUTH SIDE.

Michigan-av., Nos. 2523 and 2525, with 42¾ feet front by 170 feet to alley, with frame barn in rear of 2523; two 2-story frames, with brick basements.

Wabash-av., east front, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Assessor's Division, Block 3, 116x161 feet to an alley.

Indiana-av., No. 1801, 2-story and basement stone-front brick house of 12 rooms, southeast corner Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-av.; lot 21x100, with brick barn.

Archer-av., lot 25x100 to alley, south front, street-cars, water, gas; a business lot.

Jones-st., lot 25x125, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front.

Prairie-av., No. 2540, 3-story and basement stone-front brick house, 10 rooms, east front, in good repair.

Archer-av., No. 3166, 2-story store and flat building, lot 25x150 to alley, south front.

Wentworth-av., No. 4950, 2-story frame store and flat, 9 rooms up-stairs, near Rock Island shops, lot 25x124 to 18-foot alley.

Michigan-av., boulevard, No. 1726, east front, 3-story stone-front dwelling, lot 25x172 to 18-foot alley, with brick barn.

Michigan-av. boulevard, No. 3445, large frame dwelling, in elegant condition, lot 50 by full depth, with brick barn. Examine it.

Michigan-av., No. 3809, boulevard extension, 2-story and basement stone-front brick of 10 rooms, with brick barn, lot 20x135 to alley.

Michigan-av., No. 3815, boulevard extension, 2-story and basement marble front of 10 rooms, lot 20x135 to alley.

Tracy-av., No. 5338, 2-story flat, frame building, four 4-room flats, well rented, lot 26x125 to alley, near School and Fifty-third-sts., Englewood.

East Congress-st., Nos. 9 and 11, two 3-story and basement brick dwellings, lot 37x100 to 20-foot alley; well rented.

Prairie-av., No. 3907, 2-story brick house, with brick barn, lot 75x180 to alley; good, comfortable place; look at inside.

Calumet-av., No. 3341, 2-story and basement 10-room brick and stone dwelling, lot 22x125 to alley, with 2-story brick barn.

Archer-av., Nos. 2829 and 2831, two 3-story and basement brick stores and flat-buildings; well rented; lot 35 10-12x110 to 16-foot alley; a desirable piece of property; see it.

Cottage Grove-av., vacant lot, 48x100 to 16-foot alley, north of Thirty-first-st., 48 feet west front.

Kankakee-av., northeast corner of Sixtieth-st., 10 acres of land fronting north on South Park.

Vernon-av., vacant lot where 3643 would be, lot 24x125, west front; alley.

Butterfield-st., 3135, 6-room gothic frame cottage, bath-room; examine inside; neat place; with lot.

Thirty-fifth-st., 89 (Douglas-av.), 2-story frame house, well rented, lot 56x231 to 15-foot alley.

Drexel-boulevard, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., 100x305; lots 5 and 6 in Haines, Sidway and Layton's subdivision of Block 6, etc.

WEST SIDE.

Harrison-st., northwest corner of Oakley-av., 50x125 to alley, six 1-story brick buildings, with plate-glass fronts; rented well; see it.

West Monroe-st., 1256, 2-story brick flat building, lot 25x124 to alley.

Huron-st., 586, northwest corner Leavitt, 2-story frame building (flats), 15 rooms, 48x121¼ to alley; well rented; look at it.

Eleventh-st., No. 99, a 5-room frame cottage, between Sholto-st. and Blue Island-av., lot 25x90 to triangular point.

Marshfield-av., No. 234, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 9 rooms, steam heat, north of Van Buren-st.

Loomis-st., No. 54, a 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling of 13 rooms, east front, overlooking Jefferson Park; lot 25x125 to alley.

South Green-st., No. 177, 2-story frame 9-room dwelling; lot 25x180 to alley.

Robey-st., Nos. 449 and 449½, near Polk, 2-story stone-front brick flat building; lot 26x112¼ to alley.

Colorado-av., southwest corner Genesee, fronting Garfield Park; lot 35x150; vacant.

Warren-av., west of Staunton-av., 48x126 to 15-foot alley, north front (Lots 53 and 54), street paved, sewer, water, gas; vacant.

Armitage and Jefferson-avs., 16 20-100 acres, southeast quarter section 33, 40, 13.

West Indiana-st., No. 514, 2-story store and flat, frame building; lot 24x100 to Ferdinand-st.

West Jackson-st., No. 742, 2-story and basement stone-front brick dwelling, 10 rooms; lot 20x121 to alley.

West Monroe-st., No. 505, 3-story and basement stone-front brick dwelling, 13 rooms, lot 24x188, with good brick barn; alley.

West Jackson-st., No. 954, 2-story and cellar brick dwelling, large rooms, finely finished; lot 22x125 to alley.

Fulton-st., No. 471, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, north front, lot 25x100, with frame barn.

School-st., No. 5243 (Englewood), 4-room cottage; lot 24x125 to alley.

Centre-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. (vacant), 75x143 to 20-foot alley; will sell in 25-ft. lots.

West Madison-st., northeast corner of Robey, 150 feet on Madison by 125 on Robey to alley; eight one-story brick stores, plate-glass front; well rented.

Girard-st., 141 feet south of Armitage-av., vacant lot; lot 24x125.

South Paulina-st., No. 265, 2-story and basement frame dwelling, lot 25x125, with frame barn.

South Jefferson-st., west front, lot 100x150 feet to alley; manufacturing property; 200 feet south of Van Buren-st., opposite Crane's new building; old buildings; rent for $1,800.

West Adams-st., southwest corner Homan-av.; vacant; 50x125 to alley; opposite the main entrance to Garfield Park.

West Adams-st., 733, 2-story and basement brick dwelling of 11 rooms; lot 30x125 to alley.

All who desire to examine the premises herein advertised can have the privilege of doing so Tuesday, March 16.

We would be glad to afford other opportunities, but cannot, having no right to disturb occupants at all; hence we feel to trespass upon their good nature for a day is asking much, consequently no residence can be examined save on March 16 only.

On all sales of $5,000 or less a deposit of earnest money amounting to 5 per cent of the purchase price will be exacted, and for sales amounting to a greater sum such percentage as will be satisfactory to the committee.

Contracts between the parties must be executed on the night of the sale, the same as if the sale had been privately made. Blanks will be ready.

All contracts and earnest money will be held in escrow by the Call-Board Committee, under the auspices of the Chicago Real-Estate Board. The upset price, terms of sale, and full particulars relative to the property offered will be supplied before each piece of real estate is offered at each sale. The auction sale will be conducted by the Call-Board Committee. The Chicago Real-Estate Board guarantees that each bid shall be bona fide, and that no "catch bid" to advance prices will be entertained.

The event will be a novel and entertaining one.

All are invited, both ladies and gentlemen. Let all come and help make these auction sales as successful as they have been in New York and New Orleans, and permanently establish this method of selling property for the public weal as well as for profit. Admission free.

CHAS. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.,
CHAS. F. SILVA, 153 La Salle-st.,
NORMAN T. GASSETTE, 57 Dearborn-st.,
ROBERT C. GIVINS, southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.,
W. W. BAIRD, 90 La Salle-st.,
CALL BOARD COMMITTEE.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN OPEN BOARD OF Trade membership. Address D 6, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4383 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—2-story and basement brick house. 26-foot lot; $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.

25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard; $700. Apply to H. M. BOICE, At office of Cutler, White & Boice, West end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—FACTORY BUILDING, 10,000 square feet on three floors; dry-kiln, engine, boiler; four lots on corner of improved street; engine-house, office, and stable detached from factory; small cash payment and $800 a year at 6 per cent. GEO. C. THOMAS, 85 and 87 Fifth-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—300 FEET VALUABLE DOCK property on South Branch, north of Eighteenth-st. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—NEW AND VERY HANDSOME modern residence on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; elegantly finished in hardwood throughout; intending purchasers should look at this before buying elsewhere; price, $13,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—$50,000—FINE 3-STORY AND basement, stone front store, lot 25x100 to alley, on Madison-st., just west of La Salle; cheap.

$80,000—Fine stone building, 4-story and basement, lot 50x80, on Fifth-av., near Madison-st.; this is a splendid property; pays 7 per cent net; very cheap.

$100,000—This is a bargain—72x180, with building, Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.

$40,000—Fine store on State-st., lot 20x138, just south of Harrison-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000—HERE IS A BARGAIN—Lot 70x226, fronts 70 feet on South Park-av., runs 226 to Vernon-av., and fronts 70 feet on Vernon; this makes 6 good lots 22¼x108 to alley; some builder ought to see money in such property; it is near Twenty-ninth-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., a first-class house with hardwood finish and all modern improvements; lot 50 feet. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 3-STORY TENEMENT house, brick basement, near Milwaukee-av.; rents for $55 a month; or will exchange for farm or general country store. Address F 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$7,500—633 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Fine, large, modern, 3-story, slate-roof brick dwelling, three rooms deep; brick barn, and lot 25x180, south front; it is cheap.

$7,250—Frame dwelling, brick basement, all modern improvements, brick barn, and lot 26x180, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — $56,000 — SPLENDID NEW brick block, and lot 126x125, on Sangamon-st. (corner), near Van Buren-st.; this pays large income, and ought to sell. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—15-ROOM, 3-STORY AND basement stone front, stone sidewalks and steps, has every modern improvement, in good order; lot 20x140; fronts Union Park, near Washington; it looks like this ought to sell; it pays 10 per cent on rents, and in a first-class locality such property is not offered every day. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPACT 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house on Throop-st., between Madison and Washington, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace and gas fixtures, concrete sidewalks, street newly paved; very convenient to business, markets, and the parks. Rent for $720 per annum. Price, $6,500; easy terms. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence property, 707 Congress-st. Inquire on premises.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., 50X150 FEET, corner Burton-place, east and south front; the best unimproved lot on the avenue. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,000—LARGE BUILDING known as Englewood Skating-Rink, on leased lot, nine years to run, at $10 per month. I have just leased the building to a manufacturing company for five years at $40 per month; the building cost $5,000 to build, and is a splendid structure; it will pay 18 per cent net. Call and get a bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 149 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—
ENGLEWOOD, ENGLEWOOD.
La Salle-st., between 57th and 59th.
Five, six, and nine room houses, just completed; all modern improvements; water, sewerage, etc. Will sell on terms same as rent. F. S.—Lot 33x135. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL homes at Highland Park; some bargains on our list. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT RIVerside. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100,000—3,600 ACRES IN ONE body, 40 miles northeast of St. Louis, depot on the farm, every acre under best of fence; 550 acres of elegant large timber that is worth $100 per acre; 1,300 acres under plow; 2,050 acres in meadow and pasture; no better land in Southwest; new dwelling of 15 rooms, all modern improvements; cost $16,000; there are a dozen tenant-houses, lots of barns, granaries, sheds, etc.; good orchards and lasting running water; there is on the farm about $25,000 worth of stock, farm implements and crops that will go with it at $100,000; there is not another such body of fine land in the Union as close to large city as this is that can be bought for $200,000. If there is a farmer able to buy this he will make a clean $100,000 in the purchase; will take $30,000 in any good improved real estate in Western or Eastern city; want $15,000 or $20,000 cash down, or all; deferred payments 6 per cent 5 or 10 years.

$12,500—230 acres, fronts ½ mile on Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, Iowa; 1 dwelling cost $3,500 new and 1 cost $2,200; barn cost $5,000; 2 other smaller barns, ice-house, and all other improvements; over 100 head of nice cattle, some horses, hogs, etc.; all crops and farm implements for $12,500; will trade for Chicago property; this farm cost $18,500.

$11,100—1,120 acres, 13 miles south of Culbertson, Hitchcock Co., Neb., 320 under fence, 160 under plow, 200 acres of elegant large timber, only timber within 30 miles; 2 new first-class stone houses of 5 and 3 rooms, barns and stock sheds; every acre of the land is tillable; lasting running water; there are 450 head of horses on the farm, will sell one or all at low price; this is a cheap farm.

640 acres—This is one of the finest improved and richest grain or stock farms in Kansas, only 2 miles from depot, in Marshall County, not an acre of waste land, all under good fence and cultivation, and splendid dwellings, barns, etc.; clear title; farm completely stocked; will trade for city or town property and give a good trade; prefer going south of Chicago.

640 acres—Only 3 miles from depot, in Marshall County, Iowa; this farm is all under good fence and cross-fenced; 1 dwelling of 9 rooms, 3 houses of 5 and 3 rooms each, 4 barns, cribs, granaries, and lasting water; every acre under cultivation; price $35 per acre; will trade for body of wild or improved land for stock-raising in North Kansas or South Nebraska; want to trade at once.

$65 per acre—440 acres of the finest and richest piece of farm land in Illinois, only 18 miles from centre of Chicago; depot in one mile; this farm sold for $100 per acre 15 years ago; it is very cheap at $65 now; better than it ever was.

260—Two miles s. w. of Michigan City, Ind., 50 miles from Chicago; all under good fence; 2 good dwellings, houses, 2 barns, and other out-buildings; every acre can be worked. This is a splendid farm; railroad runs through it; clear title; will trade for Chicago property. Price $35 per acre.

$2,250—Nice 5-room brick house and 3 acres of fine garden land, with splendid hedge fence and nice shrubbery, only two blocks from depot in Arlington Heights, 20 miles from Chicago.

$2,500—5-room cottage, barn, hennery, and 15 acres of nice ground right in Waukegan, Ill.; splendid spring of water.

$1,200—160 acres of nice prairie farm land in Butler County, Kansas; very cheap.

$4.25 per acre—12 sections in Lincoln County, Nebraska.

$8 per acre—Some one ought to buy this 3,000 acres in one solid body; as fine rich farm land as any man ever looked at; fronts 3 miles on St. Francis River in Cross County, Arkansas. This land is covered with the very largest and finest hardwood timber; it has never been cut or burned out; the timber alone is worth net to any one $50 per acre; title is perfect; taxes all paid; no squatters or any kind of incumbrances. If there is a bargain offered this is one; one-third down. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM UNDER HIGH STATE of cultivation, situated in Jefferson County, Indiana; large orchards, everlasting springs, newly fenced, ice-house of 100 tons capacity, 8-room frame cottage, with or without stock and farm machinery; rare chance for cash buyer, otherwise $1,500 down, balance on 6 per cent interest; reason for selling old age and widower. Address MR. VAN OEYEN, Dupont, Jefferson Co., Ind., or Chicago Importing Company, 18 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP STOCK FARM, 400 acres good rolling land, 80 miles south of Chicago, three miles from station; all under fence, with good house; $20,000; would exchange for city or suburban property. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM CONTAINING 500 acres, between Highland Park and Lake Forest, west of railroad, 26 miles from Chicago; is rolling land, part hills, covered with timber, and part with meadow, all suitable for pasture; about one-third is plow land; two good houses, orchards, and out-buildings; good running water; can sell a part; price $60 per acre; easy terms. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN DESIRABLE location, in good suburban town—Evanston, Kenwood, Austin, or Riverside; wish to trade 8 desirable lots in Philadelphia clear of incumbrance and title perfect; worth $5,000 cash; will assume balance. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—NEW PIECES OF IMPROVED and unimproved real estate, West Side, for our April price-list; owners will call or send us your description, price, and terms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000—8 FINE BUILDING lots (clear and perfect title) in growing part of city of Philadelphia, Pa.; street cars in half a block; want Chicago or suburban property; will assume or pay $3,000 cash difference; will give some one a first-class trade. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—House and grounds northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st. House in perfect order, with all modern improvements; also good barn. Will rent the premises to a good tenant for term of years. Inquire of Agent United States Exp. Co., 87 and 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2212 MICHIGAN-AV., FROM May 1, 10-room residence. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE 12-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 412 West Monroe-st., to a private family. Moderate rent. House in perfect repair. Also two stores, Nos. 132 and 134 North Jefferson-st., suitable for light manufacturing or storage purposes. Rent low. Also two flats, 5 rooms each, at No. 136 North Jefferson-st. Rent only $12 per month. Building newly painted and in good repair. Apply to S. LEONARD BOYCE, Room 33 Montauk Block, No. 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER Winchester-av., now ready for good tenant; new modern brick dwelling; 12 rooms; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s, Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—939 AND 942 MONROE-ST.—Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; neighborhood unsurpassed; houses have every modern convenience; are in excellent repair and will be kept so. Possession any time. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES AND FLATS, West Side, now vacant and to be vacant May 1. If you want to rent or have anything rented call. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—$17 PER MONTH—FINE NEW brick cottage, 1187 Grenshaw-st.
$15—New cottage, 1173 Fillmore-st.
$10—First floor, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$10—Second floor, 1188 Harvard-st.
$7—First floor, 1151 Grenshaw-st.
$7—First floor, 1157 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS 9 AND 15 ASTOR-st.; first-class houses with kitchen and dining-room on first floor. GEORGE G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER OF LA Salle-av. and Division-st.—2-story and basement house, with extension; ten rooms, laundry, bath-room, two dressing-rooms, and all modern conveniences. Apply on premises. Address K 87, Tribune.

TO RENT—NINE ROOMS (PARLOR AND basement floor very convenient), corner house; southeast front, on Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, rent low. Inquire in the forenoon at 46 Wisconsin-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BEVERLY SHORE, MASS.—Furnished, a new house on the shore, with stable. Apply to CHARLES ALMY JR., Post-Office Building, Boston, Mass.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT MONTROSE, 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, store, suitable for grocery business; also blacksmithshop. Fourteen trains running daily each way by the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Also house on Milwaukee-av., half a mile north of the first toll-gate. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—4 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, NEW, convenient, good locality, rent reasonable. GEORGE DEPPISH, 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 372 WEST Lake-st.; six pleasant rooms; convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, No. 376 West Madison-st., containing all modern conveniences. Apply to M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS ON NORTH-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of lake and Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLAT 9, HOTEL MARQUETTE, corner Rush and Ohio-sts.; 9 rooms, south and west exposure; oak woodwork and floors, steam heat, elevator, telephone, etc.; awnings, shades, rugs, and part of furniture for sale. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—FLAT NO. 65 NORTH STATE-ST., 6 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune building.

TO RENT — SECOND-STORY FLAT—248 Chicago-av.; five rooms; key with janitor in building. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A FEW of those choice 7 and 9 room apartments in the St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st., steam heat, janitor service, etc. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 18, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWport" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "ALbany" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 219 Thirty-first-st.; possession now or May 1. Call on or address J. S. VREDENBURGH, Treasurer, corner Lock and Cologne-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORE—TO A good, responsible tenant, 258 Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., size 25x100 feet. Inquire of MR. MESSINGER, in the building.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—STORE, 99 MADISON-ST., OCCUpied by A. Lipman. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BARN, 993 MADIson-st., four doors east of Western-av.; lightest and most attractive store on the street. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—A FINE NEW BUILDING, NO. 192 Michigan-st., 40x100, five stories and basement; elevator, well lighted, etc. F. M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—STATE-ST. STORE; 4 STORIES and basement; No. 304; from May 1. Apply to H. D. BOGARDUS, 33 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND-FLOOR flat of 8 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—340 STATE-ST.—A STORE AND basement. Apply to A. B. HARRIS, 161 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 82 Dearborn-st. Store and basement No. 231 Wabash-av. Store No. 49 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 71 SOUTH WATER-ST.; water elevator. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO FRONT ROOMS on first floor of Reaper Block, with good vaults; also suites of rooms on second or third floors of McCormick Block. Apply at Room 4 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140, light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator, third floor on corner, 53 by 83 feet, with light on three sides, in our new brick building; not for wood working. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—
One room, 20x100, second floor.
One room, 23x100, third floor.
One room, 100x125, fourth floor.
Apply to The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manf'g. Co., 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT BUSINESS LARGE front room or two smaller on second floor, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A furnished house convenient to Illinois Central suburban trains; Kenwood or Hyde Park preferred. Address, giving full particulars, B 55, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

COMPLICATED ACCOUNTS AND PARTnership interests adjusted rapidly, correctly. Books audited. References. H O 70, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FULL SET HOUSEHOLD FURniture. Call at 676 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY PARTIES WISHING FROM $10 TO $1,000 can borrow the same of the

BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN COMPANY,

the only properly organized Loan Company in Chicago, on their furniture, fixtures, pianos, organs, horses, carriages, machinery, etc., on short notice and without removal from owners' possession; also on diamonds, watches, and jewelry, notes, warehouse receipts, and all other collateral securities.

Notes and good commercial paper also bought.

Parties may have all the time on their loans that they require, and pay back the money in installments if desired, reducing both the principal and interest.

Being one of the largest and oldest companies in existence we are able to give our customers the lowest of terms and most honorable treatment. BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN CO., Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the BANKING ROOMS OF CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ALL NEEDING LOANS ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., or to pay off furniture or piano dealers, please call; no organized high rates prohibited; usual publicity avoided. Illinois Mortgage Co., 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Established 1871.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., 154 WASHINGton-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 31, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $3,000 upwards at 6 per cent on real-estate security. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED INSIDE property at low rates. R. S. CRITCHELL, Room 3, 141 La Salle-st. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHIcago real-estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Co., 135 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHIcago real estate, at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

ROSE & BARRY, 72 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on Chicago real estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent in sums to suit borrowers.

$1,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago improved real estate at lowest rates. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city real estate. Large sums at 5 per cent; small sums at 6 per cent. SAML. GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV. — LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room.

VICINITY OF DEARBORN AND CHICAGO-avs.—Nice room suitable for two gentlemen friends; those desired who would be permanent. Address E 15, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN of quiet and moral habits in a refined private family; located from a mile to mile and a half west of Court-House. Address D 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A FIRST-CLASS family by a young business-man; will pay for good accommodations; no regular boarding-houses need answer. References given. L 50, Tribune office.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:10 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:15 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumway Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz.&Cal.Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

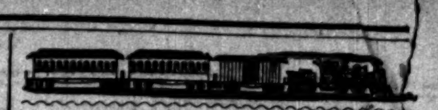
	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, cornre Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit, & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	9:00 a m	6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville, & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	4:00 a m
	x 8:30 a m	4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	† 5:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a.* Daily; *b.* Daily except Sunday; *c.* Daily except Saturday; *d.* Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:00 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 6:00 a m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain	b10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m	b 6:47 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:45 p m
	b 5:15 p m	b 7:35 a m
	b 6:15 p m	b 6:45 p m
	b 7:50 a m	b 9:21 a m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	§ 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	‖ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:10 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 9:05 p m	§ 8:05 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd,	* 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	§ 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

WORLD OF FINANCE.

Constant Selling of Stocks Causes Prices to Go Still Lower in Wall Street.

A Shrewd Trick the St. Paul Fellows Played—The Distress of the Railroads.

An Idea in London that Money Will Soon Become Dearer in America.

NEW YORK, March 14.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article says: The Sunday before last a decidedly bearish view was expressed in this column as to the future of the market. It seemed a little strong, and the sudden jump in Reading and other coal stocks which came a few days after appeared to disprove it by the logic of events, but it was in appearance only. That was a mere spurt, and again showed that while the coalers could be jumped, owing to special causes, the rest of the market resisted all efforts to lift it. Since then it has been working downward, and the events of the last few days have shown that it is going down, not from bear operations, but from the constant selling of stock by holders, who probably have become convinced that prices must go lower before they can go higher. The break in Western Union started the decline. It opened last Monday above 70 and yesterday was within a fraction of 68. The dividend declared by the company Wednesday is virtually a passing of the dividend, because a dividend in stock is something which no company needs earnings to pay, and the more dividends of this kind it declares the worse it is off and so are its stockholders. The idea, however, is not a bad one; and other companies which are short of surplus cash might adopt it and go on merrily paying large dividends even after they had gone into the hands of receivers for want of cash for interest.

The ingenuity of the St. Paul directors in their latest dodge for raising money has excited the admiration of the shrewdest operators in the street. They declare that wily old Scotchman, President Mitchell, beats the best of them; and their admiration is the more genuine since they confess be completely hoodwinked them. It will be remembered what a time there was when the directors came on here last with Armour and Mitchell at the head, and how they were going to make a big issue of bonds or stock to build an extension to Kansas City, and how, after several meetings, they did not make such an issue; and it seemed and was believed that all their plans had gone to pieces because Wall street was in no mood to accept further issues of St. Paul securities, and the directors meandered back westward, one and two at a time, as if they were defeated and disgusted. Nothing of the kind. They have beaten Wall street again. It appears they agreed to issue $5,000,000 of new bonds (not on the Kansas City extension) convertible into the stock of the company at 80; but the bonds are only to be fully authorized at the meeting which is soon to occur. The stock was then selling about 93 to 95, and keeping their mouths shut the directors, as may naturally be inferred, went to selling all of it they could, and by this time have probably disposed of a good deal more than those 50,000 shares. Like all great discoveries, the plan was simple. The directors advance $4,000,000 cash to the company; they agree to take their pay in stock (convertible bonds come to the same thing), and when they make their agreement the stock is selling above 90. Every share sold by the pool above 90 is 10 per cent profit, seeing that when the time comes to deliver the stock sold (now borrowed for delivery as if it were short sale) they get the stock from the company at 80. The facts are now leaking out, and Wall street sees that the St. Paul fellows are ahead again, and it takes the discovery good-humoredly in admiration of the skill with which it was done.

However, these little matters don't help to make a bull market, for they bring into prominence the desperate needs of great corporations for money which force resort to tricks, the declaration of scrip dividends, and other devices. It is now regarded as certain that the expected quarterly dividend on Lake Shore of 1 per cent which was to be declared will not be declared; but that it will be announced instead that dividends will hereafter be declared—when earned—semi-annually, which puts the dividend period over till July. It seems as clear that New York Central will also have to decline to prices more nearly corresponding to its earnings than what it is now quoted at. There is, of couse, the hope that things will improve with the settlement of the transcontinental rate war, as settled it must be some time, though the old high rates have gone never to return; and also that when the strikes are over confidence will revive and trade take a fresh start.

The Week Abroad.

LONDON, March 14.—Discount was quoted at 1½ for three months and 1¼ for short. There was no variation in the rates for money, which were barely sustained; there is a distinct prospect of lower rates. An idea prevails that money will become dearer in America. Consols sold steadily, but closed weak owing to the prospect of a bad budget. Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. English railway securities drooped, the bad weather disfavoring agricultural prospects. American railway securities were animated early but afterwards became weak, except Wabash, on the news of the labor strikes. There was a brisk demand for Michigan Air-Line, Montreal & Champlain, Midland of Canada, and Montreal and Sorel bonds. The last-named advanced 5. The *Economist* estimates the budget deficit at £2,500,000, which it says will involve the suspension of the sinking-fund or new taxes. It denounces Mr. Giffen's economic valuation of Ireland in the nineteenth century as a misleading and erroneous estimate 250 per cent wide of the truth.

The variations in the prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Atlantic & Great Western seconds, ⅛; Canadian Pacific, ⅜. Decreases—Atlantic & Great Western firsts, ⅝; Erie, 1¼; Erie seconds, 1⅝; Illinois Central, 1; Mexican, ⅜; St. Paul common, ½; New York Central, 1; Pennsylvania, ⅜.

PARIS, March 14.—Rentes were flat, owing to the new loan, which, however, will be speedily covered. Three per cents closed at 81f 62c. M. Cernuschi has resumed his bimetallism campaign. He attributes all the present troubles to monometallism and scarcity of gold.

BERLIN, March 14.—The bourse was firm and speculation strong, with a bull movement, the extent of which is likely to render liquidation painful. Austrian credit advanced 18 yesterday.

FRANKFORT, March 14.—The bourse was firm. Austrian credit advanced 12.

VIENNA, March 14.—The bourse was quiet but firm. Austrian credit rose 8.

HAVANA, March 14.—The market during the week has continued inactive; the tone was weak, and prices showed a downward tendency. The weather is warm and very dry. Molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, $2.12½ to $2.25 gold per quintal; muscovado fair to good refining, $2.18¾@2.31¼; centrifugal, 92° to 96° polarization, in hogsheads, bags, and boxes, $2.81¼@2.87¼. Stocks in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 13,500 boxes, 8[illegible],000 bags, and 9,300 hogsheads; receipts for the week, 1,650 boxes, 99,000 bags, and 3,500 hogsheads; exports for the week, 512 boxes, 23,000 bags, and 2,300 hogsheads, of which 23,500 bags and all the hogsheads went to the United States. Bacon, $11.50 gold per 100. Butter, superior American, $25 gold per quintal. Flour, $12 gold per barrel for American. Jerked beef, $6 gold per quintal. Hams, American sugar-cured, $17 gold per quintal for Northern and $20.50 for Southern. Lard in kegs, $11.50 gold per quintal; in tins, $13.50. Potatoes $2.50 gold per quintal. Empty hogsheads $4.75 gold. Lumber dull. White navy beans $4.75 gold per quintal. Chewing tobacco $26 gold per quintal. Hoops quiet. Logs, long-shaved, $4 gold per m. Freights quiet. Exchange firm.

KILLING WOLVES BY THE SCORE.

GALENA, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—The inauguration of blasting operations in Jackson County, Iowa, by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company has been the means of turning loose from the dens large numbers of wolves, which have scattered through that region and are preying upon the hogs and sheep to an alarming extent. An organized raid a week ago by farmers and railroad hands resulted in the killing of eighteen of the wolves. Yesterday morning another onslaught upon the brutes was made by a force of hunters, and in a short time a large pack was closed in upon and twenty of the animals were killed.

New Pleasant [illegible] is [illegible] those who use Colgate[illegible] Dermal soap [illegible] skin.

THE COURTS.

A Row Over a Lease—Other Litigation.

Kaspar G. Schmidt filed a bill Saturday in the Superior Court against Leopold Dietz, Herman Bamberger, and others to prevent them from prosecuting a suit against him. He says that in April, 1882, Dietz leased to Franz Fischer the premises No. 680 Larrabee street for five years at $145 a month, and complainant guaranteed the lease on Fischer's part. In December, 1884, Dietz began several suits against complainant for back installments of rent, and after one judgment had been rendered an agreement was made by which Dietz should begin a test case in the Superior Court, and all other suits should be stopped. The test case was begun, but on the trial, after Dietz received an intimation from the Judge that he would be beaten, he dismissed the case and began another. Schmidt claims the dismissal of this case was a final judgment in his favor, discharging him from any liability as guarantor of the lease, and he asks for an injunction to prevent the prosecution of any further suits against him on this account, that a receiver may be appointed to collect the rents of the house pending the present litigation, and that Dietz may be compelled to account for the rent already received.

Judge Tuley will make up a trial calendar for the April term, containing all cases now on his and Judge Moran's calendars and all cases set or to be set for them. Cases from the current calendars of the two Judges will alternate upon the consolidated calendar.

John Claflin recovered a verdict against the city for $3,700 damages on account of the injury caused to certain property by the construction of the Centre avenue viaduct at Sixteenth street. Dissatisfied with the amount allowed him by the jury he entered a motion for a new trial.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

101,961—Elijah Baldwin vs. George A. Meech. Asst., $3,000. L. C. Brooks and N. H. Hanchette, attys.

101,962—W. L. Allen vs. William Werner. Appeal.

101,963—Magnus Wiener et al. vs. Sigmund Sensheimer. Case, $2,000. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.

101,964—S. M. Phelps et al. vs. Jacob Wise and Henry Wise. Confession of judgment, $125. Richard K. Randolph, atty.

101,965—M. W. Hill vs. Jules J. L. and Lydia C. Hoffman. Confession of judgment, $445. Thomas Morrison, atty.

101,966—Morris Cohn et al. vs. W. F. Shaw. Asst., $2,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

101,967—Bensley Bros. vs. E. D. C. Loud and George W. Wiggs. Asst., $1,200. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

101,968—Blackman Bros. vs. Same. Asst., $1,300. Same attys.

101,969—Nash, Wright & Co. vs. Same. Asst., $650. Same attys.

101,970—R. G. Stevens vs. Same. Asst., $900. Same attys.

101,971—Mitmine, Bodman & Co. vs. Same. Asst., $400. Same attys.

101,972—Rumsey & Buell vs. Same. Asst., $400. Same attys.

101,973—Brauns & Rinehart vs. Same. Asst., $400. Same attys.

101,974—Wanser & Co. vs. Same. Asst., $2,500. Same attys.

101,975—Albert P. Kadison vs. Robert Tarrant. Debt, $400. Rufus King, atty.

101,976—Samuel C. Taylor vs. Rushworth & Christie. Appeal.

101,977—Kaspar G. Schmidt et al. vs. Leopold Deitz, Herman Bamberger, Moses Solomon, and Sigmund Zeisler. Bill for injunction and accounting. William Vocke and Harvey Storch, solrs.

Suppressed Friday—101,958, Horace C. Bennett vs. Peter McNally, John Conley, and Thomas J. Shay. Creditor's bill, $300. D. S. Gooding, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—2,217, Ogden vs. City; jugt. on verd. for deft. and sat.—2,204, Swants vs. Muller; jgt. on verd. 5 cents.

JUDGE ANTHONY—2,090, George Lehman vs. William H. Davies; fdg. pltf. $200, jgt. and appl.—1,856, Little vs. A. F. Ins. Co.; jgt. on verd. $1,000.—1,877, Kinst vs. C. & G. T. Ry. Co.; jgt. on verd. $1,000 and appl.—1,871, Frank vs. Weber; jgt. on verd. $50 and appl.—2,074, Curtis vs. Williams; judgt. on verd. $100.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,130, Hagel vs. Weilson; jgt. on verd. $492 and appl.—1,116, Fisher vs. De Bus; jgt. on verd. and appl.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,076, Christian Oldenburg vs. Frederick Oldenburg; decree divorce for desertion.—1,583, Fannie E. Wesner vs. Milton W. Wesner; same, bigamy.—1,732, Sidney W. Yetter vs. Anna Yetter; same, cruelty.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,892, Leo Schey vs. Karoline Schey; decree divorce for adultery.—1,480, Annie Wilson vs. Robert Wilson; same, desertion.—1,411, Durland vs. Bigelow; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,031—John S. Newberry vs. Charles P. Newberry. Confession of judgment, $7,283. Baker & Miller, attys.

56,032—Frederick Wisotzki vs. Carl Freymuth. Case, $1,000. Arthur Schroeder, atty.

56,033—Assumpsit. Suppressed.

56,034—Leocadia M. Tatso vs. Peter Tatso. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. P. M. Linane, solr.

56,035—In the matter of the trusteeship of Mary Y. Scott, et al. Partition. James Felch, atty.

56,036—Bill. Suppressed.

56,037—Garried French vs. Henry Beidler. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—5,009, John Claflin, exr., vs. City of Chicago; verd. pltf. $3,700.—4,671, Martin Hogan vs. Maria Bauer; fdg. pltf., $25, jgt. and appeal.

JUDGE COLLINS—1,194, Fiedler vs. Phillipson; atcht. disd.; jgt. on verd. and appl.—4,240, Edwards vs. Clendenin; jgt. on verd. and appl.—4,510, Foem vs. Walsh; same.

JUDGE HAWES—2,161, Cook vs. Sibley; jgt. on verd. and appl.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—750, Hackett vs. M. L. & T. Co.; final decree.—2,070, Harding vs. Webb; final decree.—327, Bauer vs. Jenkins; decree sale.

County Court—New Suits.

6,556—Christ Pfeiffer vs. Crosse & Co. Appeal.

The Call.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 511, 558, 785, 790, 895, 807, 831, 833, and 869.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 638, 777, 789, 816, 819, and 832.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,611, 2,650, 2,809, 2,813, 2,818, and 2,819. No. 2,807, Scully vs. Vigeant, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,051, 2,282, 2,283, 2,285, 2,287, 2,289, 2,295, 2,059, and 2,296. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,335, 1,337, 1,338, 1,342, 1,346, 1,348, 1,301, and 1,316. No. 1,364, Baier vs. A. A. P. & P. Co., on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 18, 19, 23, 24, and 25. No. 15, Gillett vs. Hickling, on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions. Tuesday, No. 1,756 and Cal. Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 578½ (4,463), 580, 581, 589, 589, 584, 580½ (4,321), and 571. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,190, 1,204, 1,207, 1,456, 1,553, 1,567, 639, 34, and 808. No. 280, Munson vs. McAllister, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No announcement.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 4,067, 5,569, 5,578, 5,579, 5,585, 5,586, 5,597, 5,592, 5,600, and 5,609. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Rebecca A. Burnett vs. Jacob M. Harshburger; Montgomery C. C.; reversed; Elliott, J.

Johnathan Edwards, trustee, vs. James Johnson; Grant C. C.; reversed; Mitchell, J.

Melissa Cassady vs. Jacob F. Miller; Vigo C. C.; affirmed; Howk, J.

John Anderson vs. State of Indiana; Noble C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Isaac Jackson vs. State, for use of James T. Dyer; Howard C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Abner Holderman vs. Charles E. Thompson; Elkhart C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

MICHIGAN POLITICS.

The Knights Refuse to Fuse with the Democrats in that State.

DETROIT, Mich., March 13.—The State Assembly of the Knights of Labor has just held its first annual meeting at the Capital. The sessions were mainly secret, but much of their doings has leaked out. Through two or three trusty and influential members the Democrats made a strenuous effort to capture the organization by offering it any place it might name on the State ticket except that of Governor. After prolonged informal consideration the offer was not accepted. The assembly at the same time appointed a committee to confer with a like committee already appointed by the State Grange as to their mutual interests and what steps could be taken to promote a practical alliance that should be beneficial to both parties. It also pronounced against the State contract system for convict labor in the prisons, and against the Dingley bill pending in Congress, which, it claimed, would materially reduce the wages of pilots at ocean ports, and especially New York. Another resolution was passed advising all assemblies to prepare to enforce the Eight-Hour law after May 1, and another requested Congress to pass the bill providing for extra compensation to workingmen for all work done over eight hours per day since the Eight-Hour law took effect. A resolution demanding *that lumber and salt be placed on the free list* had the support of almost every delegate from the lumber sections of the State, but was finally referred to the local assemblies for discussion, and will be pressed at the next convention. Still another resolution, in favor of woman suffrage, was politely passed over without action. There are over 200 local assemblies of workingmen with 30,000 members already in existence in the State.

A DOZEN CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

MATAMORAS, Mex., March 14.—[Special.]—Mayor Yturia having resigned his office, the Electoral College, composed of 100 delegates, will meet Sunday, the 21st inst., to elect his successor. There are a dozen different candidates in the field, each with a following that would like to have charge of the municipal administration for the next two years. The contest gives promise of being a spirited one, and a succession of riots similar to those of last December's election may be the result of the strong partisan feeling now prevailing.

A SUIT FOR NEARLY A MILLION.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—J. R. Parson, Hinsdale Parsons, and H. A. Holmes, patent attorneys in the interest of the Walter A. Woods Harvester Company of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., have been engaged in this section for several weeks looking up evidence for the defense in the case of the McCormick Harvester Company of Chicago against the Woods Company. The suit involves nearly $1,000,000, it is claimed, for the alleged infringement of the patent of L. M. Gorham of this city and purchased by the McCormicks.

[illegible]omen Tired of Scrubbing. [illegible] Pearline, it saves much rubbing.

THE NORTHWEST.

Jealousy Leads to an Attempted Assasination—A Big Corn Syndicate.

A Lovesick Hotel-Clerk Shoots a Leavenworth Woman at Hot Springs, Ark.

Silly Young Girls in Minnesota—The End of a Sensational Trial in Dakota.

MATTOON, Ill., March 13.—[Special.]—Hammond, a country village of Piatt County, is in the centre of a great corn-producing section. Two hundred thousand bushels of corn are cribbed at that point. It is owned by Chicago and Toledo speculators, who are holding it for a rise. It fills twenty-two long cribs. The ground on which they stand has been leased for three years, it being the intention of the syndicate to hold the grain that length of time if necessary.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 13.—Mr. James H. Eckels of this city, formerly of Princeton, Ill., today assumed the editorship of the *Free Trader*, vice William Osman, who was recently appointed Postmaster here.

STREATOR, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—Robert Hall, a saloonkeeper, stabbed William Hawthorne, a miner, here this evening in a drunken brawl. They had been quarreling in a saloon over a game of cards. The wound is probably fatal.

DECATUR, Ill., March 14.—[Special.]—A bold attempt was made last night to murder W. J. Copeland, Wabash Station Agent, twenty-four miles west of Decatur. Copeland got on the Jacksonville accommodation to come to Decatur to confer with Wabash officials. B. F. Munson, from Springfield, who was on the platform in disguise, fired two shots at him from a revolver, one bullet grazing the leg of Copeland. Further shots were prevented by the train moving off rapidly. The firing caused great excitement on the train. Copeland formerly boarded in Springfield, and it is alleged that jealousy over the would-be assassin's wife led to the shooting. Munson was arrested at Springfield.

Kansas—A Lovesick Hotel-Clerk Shoots a Leavenworth Woman in a Hotel at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. M. K. Norris of Leavenworth, Kas., was shot and killed about noon today in the Sumpter House by George D. Williams, clerk in the hotel office. The woman was a pretty type of brunet, and Williams had become uncontrollably in love with her. Norris, the supposed husband of the woman, became greatly enraged. The scandal deeply chagrined Williams, and he was in a dejected mood all the morning. He wrote a note saying that inasmuch as he had lost the respect of every one he had lost all, and he would therefore end his own life and that of the one he loved. Williams shot himself in the forehead, but the bullet only scraped the scalp. He was put in jail.

Minnesota—A Much-Married Girl—The Elopement Craze.

MANKATO, Minn., March 14.—[Special.]—Alice Craver is only 19 years old, but has been married three times. She left each of her husbands after living with him for a short time. Her father secured her arrest for bigamy, but, as he was a witness to the last ceremony, feared he would be prosecuted also, and has fled. She was released.

MANKATO, Minn., March 13.—[Special.]—Quite a sensation has been created here by the elopement at Good Thunder, this county, of two school children, Oscar Morrow and Effie M. Dyer, aged 16 and 18 respectively. The father of the girl pursued and overtook the couple an hour after the ceremony had been performed. He returned with his daughter.

Dakota—Acquitted of the Charge of Murder—An Affecting Meeting.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 13.—[Special.]—Chester Gilbert, charged with the murder of August Lenz, was acquitted at 10 o'clock this evening, the jury having been out four hours. The people here from Emmons County, where the crime was committed, are greatly enraged. The meeting of the acquitted man and his mother was very affecting.

WAHPETON, Dak., March 13.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company of Wahpeton has obtained a charter from the Territory. This company already has several solicitors at work and has received over 600 applications for insurance, netting more than $70,000 in premiums. The premiums are payable in assessable notes, secured by mortgages. The receipts from assessments are divided into three funds—one to pay losses, one to pay expenses, and one for reserve. The company will cover nearly all of Dakota this year and will enter Minnesota at the earliest possible day.

STEELE, Dak., March 13.—[Special.]—Another attempt at escape was discovered by Sheriff Smith on the part of two prisoners—Wolf, charged with murder, and Costin, charged with arson. The corridor of the jail is floored with brick, and it was discovered that the prisoners had removed some of the bricks, digging down through the corridor wall and thereby getting access to the jail-room, the only bar to communicating with the street being by common windows. The dirt that was removed was stored away in their bedding.

Nebraska—He Will Keep His Promise.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13.—[Special.]—Joe Bodozek, a Bohemian tailor, shot himself in the head at 9 o'clock tonight. He had been drinking, and when his wife and mother reproached him severely for going out after more liquor be told them they would never have an opportunity to do it again. He lived about half an hour. He leaves a wife and three children.

Iowa—New Bills and What They Provide.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 13.—Only forenoon sessions of the Legislature were held today. The House discussed at length the bill enlarging the power of district Judges and fixing their salaries. The bill provided that the salary should be $3,000, but a compromise of $2,500 was agreed upon. The Senate spent the forenoon on the Gatch Mutual Benefit Association bill, and after several minor amendments ordered the bill engrossed. It provides for regulating such associations by putting them under the control of State laws, subjecting them to examination the same as other insurance companies, and requiring them to make reports to the Auditor of State or Commissioner of Insurance if such office is created.

The Capitol Commissioners request an investigation of their doings for fourteen years' service and expending over $3,000,000. No settlement has ever been made with them. Some of their bondsmen are dead and others have removed from the State. They want to be investigated with the rest.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Anna C. Redecker, a widow, aged 55 years, and a resident here for thirty years, committed suicide today. She first tried to hang herself with a bed-cord attached to a hook in the ceiling of her room, but the rope broke. She then went down-stairs and threw herself into the cistern. It was found that she had broken her neck by the fall. Domestic trouble and litigation about the custody of a child had unsettled the woman's mind.

Michigan—An Old Settler Passes Away.

NILES, Mich., March 13.—[Special.]—Capt. Henry Rounds, a native of Rutland, Vt., a soldier of the War of 1812, died today, aged 90 years.

Notes.

WATERTOWN, Wis., March 14.—[Special.]—The Temple of Honor and Temperance Mass Convention, representing the Counties of Jefferson, Dodge, Dane, Richland, Waukesha, Rock, Milwaukee, Iowa, Kenosha, and Racine, will be held in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16 and 17. The opening address will be delivered by Peter Fagg of Milwaukee, Grand Chief of Council of Wisconsin.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., March 13.—[Special.]—The Bryant-Shackelford murder case went to the jury at 10 o'clock today, and at 3:20 there was returned a verdict finding the defendant, Andy J. Bryant, guilty of manslaughter and assessing his punishment at eight years in the State Prison.

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 14.—Ah Joe, a Chinaman, and Selma Johnson, a white girl, who were arrested together a night or two ago, settled their case by being married in court and paying a fine of one cent each and one-half the costs. Ah Joe is a grocer and has considerable property.

Why pay 50 cents for a liniment when Salvation Oil is sold at 25 cents a bottle?

Maurice Rosenfeld & Co.,
Stock Brokers,
236 LA SALLE-ST.,
Opposite Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Direct Wires to the New York Stock Exchange.
Commission Orders accepted in Grain and Provisions.
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Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved central Real Estate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9, 1886.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two Directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, to receive the annual report for 1885, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopen on Thursday, March 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN,
BUY YOUR
Desks and Office Fittings
OF
WM. HAYDEN. 193 Wabash-av.

OFFICE OF
The Iron Silver Mining Company,
23 Broad Street,
New York City, March 15, 1886.

Regular Dividend (No. 16) of Twenty Cents per share ($100,000) will be payable at this office April 2d, 1886. Transfer Books close March 26th, and reopen April 7th, 1886.
HOMER A. HOIT, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of McCormick, Kennett & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. McCORMICK.
FRANCIS J. KENNETT.
Chicago, March 15th, 1886.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JONES, McCORMICK & KENNETT for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business in Chicago and New York.
N. S. JONES,
WM. G. McCORMICK,
FRANCIS J. KENNETT,
GEORGE KIRKLAND,
GEORGE B. HOPKINS.
Chicago, March 15th, 1886.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of George C. Eldredge & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The settlement of outstanding accounts and contracts of said firm will be under the supervision of Geo. C. Eldredge at 26 Parker Building.
GEO. C. ELDREDGE,
N. S. JONES,
GEO. B. HOPKINS.
Dated March 15th, 1886.

FOR RENT.
All or half of Room 58, Board of Trade. Inquire of WARREN & CO.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

In spite of the talk so prevalent of late of the falling off in the ready resources of the associated banks of New York City, there was a further increase in the loan item last week, and the total gain in the loans during the last fortnight is $9,211,500. The funds have not all been taken out, the deposits having increased $5,122,500 during the same period, but there is a net gain in the loans of $4,089,000. This shows that there is a large demand for capital from some source, and the probability is that the bulk of it has been borrowed by the parties to the Reading Railroad deal. The surplus reserve of the banks is down to about $20,500,000, which looks small for these times, but is large by comparison with the reserves of a few years ago. The following are the details of the statement:

Loans	$358,888,500	Increase	$4,348,600
Specie	87,303,000	Decrease	2,469,600
Legal tenders	32,194,700	Increase	529,000
Deposits	395,374,800	Increase	2,075,000
Circulation	7,693,500	Decrease	192,000
Reserve	119,457,700	Decrease	1,940,600
Reserve required	98,843,650	Increase	518,750
Surplus reserve	20,614,050	Decrease	2,459,350

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Mch 13	Last Mch 12
Canada Pacific	500	65¾	65⅛	65¼	65⅜
Canada Southern	1,020	42¾	42¼	42¼	42
Central Pacific	460	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	42½
Ches. & O	20	11	11	11	10¾
Do 1st pref	100	18	18	18	18¼
C., B. & Q	635	137	136⅞	137	136⅞
C., C., C. & I	300	52	51⅞	52	52
Del. & Hudson	2,255	103	102⅞	103	102⅝
D., L. & W	74,330	127⅞	125⅞	127⅜	126⅜
Erie	9,445	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜
Do pref	1,054	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞	61⅛
East Tenn. & Ga	100	3	3	3	3
Do pref	200	6⅛	6	6	6
Hocking Valley	1,435	36	36	36	36
Illinois Central	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	600	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
Kansas & Texas	6,920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & Western	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	45,790	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash	2,410	42⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Con	725	125	[illegible]	125	125¼
Mich. Central	10	72¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	1,855	109⅞	109	109½	109
Morris & E	24	138⅜	[illegible]	138⅜	[illegible]
N. Y., S. & W	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref	600	21⅛	[illegible]	21⅛	[illegible]
N. Y., C. & St. L	1,675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash. & C	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	10,811	103⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	103⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref	6,332	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	11,470	108⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co	200	102⅜	[illegible]	102⅜	102
O. Transcon	3,241	31⅛	[illegible]	31⅛	31
Pacific Mail	20,030	55⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., F. C. Co	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	133⅝
Reading	48,940	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. & Dan	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do term	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	100	127⅝	[illegible]	127⅝	128
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	50	102	[illegible]	102	[illegible]
St. Paul	72,855	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref	200	122⅝	[illegible]	122⅝	[illegible]
St. Paul & D	1,612	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O	1,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref	915	103	[illegible]	102⅝	103
Texas Pacific	2,400	12⅜	[illegible]	11½	12
Union Pacific	4,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	1,400	11⅞	[illegible]	11⅛	11⅛
Western Union	63,917	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond transactions Saturday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 Am Dock 1 5s	97	10000 M&StP1st-La C D	124¾
8000 B & O 5s	112¾	10000 MK&T gn 5s	[illegible]
8000 B & O 5s reg	111⅞	1000 Min&N W 1st	100⅝
8000 C&O 1st s B	[illegible]	14000 M L S & W new 2d	[illegible]
1000 C & O cur	39	cons ex cp	[illegible]
1000 C So 1st gtd	105⅝	7000 NYC&SL 1s t rets	[illegible]
2000 Can So 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25000 CH&VT 5s	[illegible]	2000 N Y El 1st	[illegible]
1000 E T V & G 5s	[illegible]	10000 NYS&W debex cp	[illegible]
1000 E T V & G tr rcts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45000 E T V&G inc	19½@19¾	4000 N P 1st cp	116⅝
10000 E L & B S 6s	[illegible]	20000 N Pac 2d cp	[illegible]
1000 Erie 7s cn gd	135½	2000 N & W gm	108
48000 GC&SFgd 6s	[illegible]	3000 N Y C is con ss	113½
1000 H & T C gm	57	1000 O S Line 6s	102⅝
7000 Harlm 1st cp	137@137½	2000 So Pac of Cal 1st	110⅛
1000 I B & W 1st	101⅞	2000 Terre H 2d inc	100
10000 do (e 20)	101½	5000 S L&SF 2d-Clas B	121⅜
2000 I B W 1st E D 6s	[illegible]	10000 T P R ex cp	[illegible]
20000 L & N—NO&M 1st	108⅜	2000 U Pac 1st	117⅝
1000 L & N tr bds	100@100⅜	5000 Wab gen 6s	[illegible]
5000 L & N—C C & S 6s	[illegible]	1000 WS gtd 4s	103⅜
1000 L & W B cn astd	113½	2000 Amn Exp	[illegible]
10000 L B & M 1s	106½		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

20000 U S 4s reg	125⅞	5000 NYC&SL 1 tr rec	96¼
2000 Atch Col & P 1st	105¼	10000 N Y C deb	106⅞
5000 C H V & T 5s	[illegible]	10000 N & W adjmt	[illegible]
1000 C S 1st gtd	105⅞	10000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	[illegible]
1000 Can So 2d	[illegible]	ex June cp	[illegible]
1000 E T 5s	[illegible]	10000 N P 2d cp	[illegible]
1000 E T inc	[illegible]	1000 N P Tm 1st	[illegible]
1000 E L & B S 6s	[illegible]	5000 N W s f 6s reg	120

1000 Ft W & D 1st	90¾	5000 Ohio So 1st	102¼@102⅜
58000 G C & S F 6s	103@104	4000 Ogn S L 6s	102⅝@103
2000 G H & S A W D ist	[illegible]	4000 Pa Co 4½s rg	107½
3000 I B & W 2d	88⅛	4000 P D & E—E Dins	80
5000 I B&W cn in	[illegible]	5000 R W & O inc	51⅛
1000 I D & S 1st	100	1000 R W & O cons	104¼
1000 L S 2d cp	124	1000 R & D deb	96
2000 L B & M inc	41	10000 So P of N M 1st	104½
10000 L&N—Pens&Al	[illegible]	12000 S L & I M 5s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7000 SLKC&N-StCB 1	102⅛
7000 M&StP-CP&W 5s	[illegible]	1000 T & W cn covt	98
[illegible]	107@107⅝	5000 T&W 2d	104⅞@105
4000 M&StP-I&D ex	122	5000 Terre H 2d pfd	112
3000 M & N 1st	100½	3000 U Pac 1st	117⅞
2000 M Un 6s	[illegible]	10000 Va Mid inc	70
67000 M K & T g 6s	[illegible]	7000 W S gtd 4s	103½@103⅝
16000 M&N 1st	101¾	125 Am Ex	104½@105
18000 Morg's L&T 6s	[illegible]	15 U S Ex	[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 N Car spl tax	10	5000 M&StP 1st—I&D	122
15000 Va 6s dfd	9¾	11000 M & O 1st deb	[illegible]
20000 Va 6s defd tr rct	9⅛	10000 M U 6s	86¼
2000 Am D & I 5s	97⅝	10000 M K & T g 6s	102⅞
3000 A & P inc	25½	10000 Morgan L&T 7s	123½
7000 C C C & I s m	118	10000 NYLE&W n fd coc	99⅛
1000 C C C & I 1st	128	42000 NYLE&W fd cpns	[illegible]
1000 Can So 2d	99	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000 D&R G W 1s	80¾	10000 NYC&S L 1 tr rec	96⅛
1000 E L & B S 6s	112	1000 O & M gen 5s	94⅛
5000 E T 5s	66	10000 O So 1st	102⅛
5000 Ft W & Dist	91	5000 R W & O inc	51⅛
6000 GC&SF gd 6s	104	4000 T P R ex cp	[illegible]
5000 Harlm 1s cp	137¼	10000 Terre H 2d inc	100
12000 H&SJ 6s cn	120½@120⅝	3000 Terre H 2d pfd	113
5000 Ill C 4s	103¼	5000 Wab g m 6s tr rct	57¼
5000 L&W B cns	113⅛	15000 W S gtd 4s	103⅝@103⅞
14000 L&N 10-40 6s	99½	30 Amn Ex	106

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 13.—3 p. m.—Consols, 100 15-16 for money and 101 for the account. United States bonds—4s, 129⅛; do 4½s, 114⅜; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 41¾; do seconds, 12⅛; Canadian Pacific, 67; Erie, 28; do seconds, 91⅜; Illinois Central, 144; Mexican ordinary, 27⅜; St. Paul common, 94; New York Central, 108; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; Reading, 14⅝; bar silver, 46⅝d per ounce. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £8,000.

PARIS, March 13.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 70c for the account.

MARKETS.

There was a little more life in produce circles Saturday, but no large movement in prices. The weather in this region was colder, but clear, and the receipts of produce expected to increase in consequence up to the time that farmers have to begin work in the fields. The continuance of the strike made receipts light from the Southwest, but they will probably be all the more liberal after the embargo is lifted.

Pork closed 10c lower, at $10.05 bid, and lard and meats 2½c lower at $6.00 bid and $5.32½ bid, all for May. Cash sales were limited to 850 tcs lard at $5.97½@6.00, and 50,000 lbs green hams, 18-lb averages, at 7¾c.

Flour was firm, with a fair demand for export. Sales were reported of 625 brls and 3,000 sacks, equal to a total of 2,725 brls, at $3.40 for bakers' and $2.10 for low grades, with the rest on private terms.

Wheat closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 85⅝c for May. Cash lots of spring in store sold to the extent of 10 cars at 81c for regular No. 2, 82¼c for fresh receipts of do, and 75c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 84c for No. 1 Northern, 80c for hard No. 3, with 75@78c for No. 3, and 64@71c for No. 4. Total about 20,000 bu. Also 1 car No. 2 Colorado sold at 92c free on board. In red winter wheat 3 cars sold free on board at 89½c for No. 2, with 83c for No. 3 and 65c for No. 4.

Corn closed unchanged at 40¼c asked for May. Cash lots in store sold at 37⅜c for No. 2 and 38c for No. 2 yellow. To go to store in special bin sold at 35⅛@36c for No. 3 yellow, 35⅛@35¾c for No. 3, and 34½c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 38⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 36⅜@37c for No. 3 yellow, 36c for No. 3, and 33⅜@35c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 225,000 bu.

Oats closed dull at 32⅛c bid for May. Sample lots were easy. No. 2 sold to go to store, only certain houses, at 30⅛c. Free on board lots sold at 29@31½c for No. 3, 32@34c for No. 3 white, 30½@31c for No. 2, 34@35c for No. 2 white, and 36c for No. 2 white barley oats. Total cash sales, 105 cars, or about 90,000 bu.

Rye was only a trifle firmer, with sales entirely by sample, as follows: 1 car No. 2 on track at 60¼c; 2 cars No. 3 free on board at 57@58c; 3 cars No. 2 do at 61@62c.

Barley was very weak and dull. No. 3 in store was nominally 40c and No. 4 35c. Free on board lots sold at 45@48c for No. 4 and 47@62c for No. 3. Total, 20 cars, or about 14,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady. Sales were 4 cars bran at $12.37½@12.50 and 5 cars middlings at $12.25@12.75.

Timothy was 1c higher, at $1.86@1.87 for prime cash seed. Sales were: 7 bags at $1.40; 9 bags at $1.75; 79 bags at $1.85½; 350 bags at $1.86; 213 bags at $1.87. Clover was inactive and nominally $6.40@6.50 for prime medium cash seed. Flax was weak. Sales were: 4 cars No. 1, on track, at $1.11@1.11¼; 1 car rejected do at $1.09. Common millet seed sold, 60 bags, at 56c.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
April	$10.10	$ 9.97½@10.00	$ 9.97½
May	10.15	10.05 @10.20	10.05
June	10.22½	10.10 @10.25	10.10

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

April	$ 5.97½	$5.95 @ $ 5.97½	$ 5.95
May	6.02½	6.00 @ 6.02½	6.00
June	6.07½	6.05 @ 6.10	6.05

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

April	$ 5.32½	$ 5.32½@ 5.35	$ 5.30
May	5.35	5.35 @ 5.37½	5.32½
June	5.40	5.37½@ 5.42½	5.37½

WHEAT.

April	80⅝	81 @	81⅝	81½
May	85⅝	85⅝@	85¾	85⅝
June	86⅝	86⅝@	87⅛	87

CORN.

April	37⅜	....@	37⅜	37⅜
May	40⅛	40⅛@	40⅛	40⅛
June	40⅛	....@	40⅛	40⅛

OATS.

April	28⅝	....@	28	28
May	32⅛	32⅛@	32⅜	32⅛
June	32⅛	....@	32⅛	32⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	74⅜	75⅜	76⅜
No. 2 corn	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛
No. 2 oats	28⅝	29⅜	29¼
Pork	12.62½	12.72½	12.82½
Lard	6.95	7.02½	7.10
Short ribs	6.35	6.40	6.47½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	10,579	27,645	10,339	38,649
Wheat, bu	21,962	65,094	13,133	15,614
Corn, bu	196,305	162,243	54,189	134,549
Oats, bu	107,795	78,066	93,154	136,330
Rye, bu	1,460	4,119	1,577	1,877
Barley, bu	39,522	85,619	16,647	21,504
Grass seed, lbs	272,329	505,102	307,057	326,223
Flax seed, bu	5,990	1,808	3,848	536
Broom corn, lbs		80,120	36,038	90,196
Cured meats, lbs	663,260	223,900	1,539,281	867,109
Canned meats, cases	1,800		548	3,480
Dressed beef, lbs	870		1,853,957	589,053
Beef, tcs			56	5
Beef, brls			98	337
Pork, brls	50	315	639	616
Lard, lbs	206,340	37,200	594,152	240,220
Cheese, lbs	103,980	109,070	149,235	91,630
Butter, lbs	139,496	116,739	231,430	167,689
Dressed hogs, No	30	297	619	292
Live hogs, No	20,380	16,600	7,538	9,738
Cattle, No	7,690	2,667	3,261	2,032
Sheep, No	4,747	2,719	2,884	1,682
Hides, lbs	254,530	372,534	139,045	144,600
Wool, lbs	7,050	108,115	86,795	131,079
Coal, tons	6,057	10,622	1,342	2,382
Lumber, M feet	901	798	2,732	2,594
Shingles, M	98		102	216
Salt, brls	4,597	5,124	2,322	2,737

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	4	..	6
Spring wheat	4	18	14	36
Corn	81	156	69	306
Oats	33	88	5	126
Barley	..	2	2	4
Rye	..	34	13	47
Total	120	302	101	523

Total about 360,000 bu. Inspected out: 14,835 bu wheat, 97,819 bu corn, 3,285 bu rye, and 831 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 54 cars wheat, 450 cars corn, and 140 cars oats.

The following lake charters were reported Saturday: To Buffalo—Schr San Diego and steam-barge Alcona, corn at 2¾c. To Georgian Bay—Schr Red White and Blue, corn, on private terms. Capacity, 125,000 bu.

The following were the exports of wheat from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending March 6:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Flour, brls.
United Kingdom	265,048	970,706	54,665
Continent	323,443	756,972	2,170
South and Central America		5,913	6,697
West Indies		6,070	21,581
Brit. North American colonies		450	1,475
Other countries		45	81
Total	588,486	1,745,256	86,669

The corresponding exports of hog products were:

From—	Pork, brls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,156	6,306,125	5,299,185
Boston	694	101,222	116,260
Philadelphia		1,000,000	175,250
Baltimore		604,500	340,700
New Orleans	50	28,300	21,200
Total	4,900	8,343,145	5,912,825
Previous week	3,427	6,975,521	4,499,227
Two weeks ago	3,404	11,604,048	5,719,288
Corresponding week 1885	4,498	7,052,956	3,915,367

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was a good demand for fine desirable goods, especially from the butterine makers, and prices advanced 1c, selected Elgin brands selling at 31@32c, and the best Iowa and Wisconsin makes at 27@30c. Fresh stocks lacking flavor were offered at 19@21c, but they were scarcely wanted. Fancy dairies very scarce at 21@22c, choice do 16@18c, roll butter 10@12c, and inferior 5@6c.

CHEESE—The inquiry was fair for choice grades and prices firm at former quotations. Orders were chiefly from Southern and Western jobbers. Off grades were in some request for the East, and skims very quiet.

COOPERAGE—Steady with light offerings and a limited inquiry at 75c for pork barrels and 90c for lard tierces.

EGGS—Easy at 12½c per doz for strictly fresh stocks, owing to liberal receipts and a very moderate inquiry for the season of the year, having regard to the quality of the eggs and the price.

GAME—Stallard ducks were in plentiful supply and slow at $1.75@2.00 per doz. Teal sold readily at $2.00, and small ducks were scarcely wanted at $1.00@1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Moderately active for oranges and bananas, but dull for apples, and cranberries not wanted. Prices unchanged. Messina lemons advanced 25c, to $3.75@4.25, in sympathy with the New York market. Apples are still being shipped here from York State, and that tends to keep prices very low. One firm has 7,000 brls of the stock they carried through the winter, and they scarcely see their way clear to closing them out except at a heavy loss.

HAY—Continued very dull, and only fancy hay wanted. There was no demand even for good lots. The best bids for timothy were $11.50 for No. 1 and $10.50 for No. 2. A fair quotation for upland prairie was $9.00, although fancy lots would bring more. Sales were: 1 car No. 2 timothy, on track, at $10.50; 14 cars upland prairie do at $9.00@9.00; 1 car No. 1 timothy, free on board, at $11.50; 3 cars No. 2 do at $10.50@11.00.

POTATOES—Choice Burbanks were in better demand on track and advanced 1c, to 55@58c. Other varieties unchanged and quiet. Receipts, 5 cars.

POULTRY—Firm under a light supply and a good demand. Choice dressed chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 9@11c; common stock and old gobblers, 7@8c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c.

VEGETABLES—The local trade was fair, and there was a good shipping demand, especially for fresh green varieties. All outside orders had to be sent by express in order to avoid possible delay and loss through the strike. No change in prices was noted except that lettuce was lower, at 25@40c per doz.

WHISKY—Unchanged, and quoted at $1.14.

WOOL—Moderately active for bright lots at unchanged prices, but undesirable lots were slow, and had to be shaded about 1c in order to effect sales.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list Saturday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 31½c; extra firsts, 29½c; extra dairy, 27c; extra firsts, 25½c; roll, 14c; packing stock, 4½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 12c; March, 11¼c; buyer, 13c.

SALES—100 cases fresh eggs at 11⅞c; 25 cases do at 12⅛c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 8	7,308	28	16,189	2,283
Tuesday, March 9	5,143	59	13,884	4,818
Wednesday, March 10	6,042	90	15,054	4,339
Thursday, March 11	6,643	146	19,656	4,319
Friday, March 12	7,690	101	20,380	4,747
Saturday, March 13	1,300	....	11,000	1,300
Total	37,124	394	97,470	21,776
Previous week	32,003	279	93,651	22,600
Same week 1885	25,025	517	89,926	16,739
Shipments—				
Monday, March 8	1,790	....	6,945	519
Tuesday, March 9	1,731	....	5,690	203
Wednesday, March 10	2,135	3	7,547	544
Thursday, March 11	2,226	....	7,055	965
Friday, March 12	3,261	....	7,538	1,884
Saturday, March 13	900	....	7,000	700
Total	14,031	3	44,305	5,475
Previous week	11,496	....	55,466	6,350
Same week, 1885	12,677	280	46,498	6,125

Arrivals last week increased 5,118 cattle and 6,986 hogs and decreased 1,324 sheep as compared with the previous week. In comparison with one year ago cattle increased 12,000 and sheep 5,000, while hogs decreased 1,500. Shipments of cattle increased 2,500 and hogs decreased 11,000 as compared with the previous week. During the week desirable beef cattle advanced 15@20c; hogs dropped fully 10c, and sheep declined 20@40c for undesirable grades.

About 100,000 hogs have been forwarded East from Chicago during the last week, while the number slaughtered here by packers amounts to less than 80,000.

During the last week 1,225 car-loads of cattle, hogs, and sheep were forwarded from Chicago. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, New Haven, Allegheny, Providence, Virginia, Ohio, and Canada embraced the principal points of destination.

Saturday's cattle market closed weak, with poor to fair beef grades quoted about 10c lower. Hogs closed a shade lower for heavy grades, and sheep ruled weaker.

Since Jan. 1, 1886, to date receipts figure up about 364,500 cattle, 1,328,000 hogs, and 230,200 sheep. Shipments during the same period amounted to 141,500 cattle, 476,700 hogs, and 58,600 sheep. In comparison with one year ago receipts exhibit 13,000 increase in cattle, 53,000 decrease in hogs, and 19,000 increase in sheep, while shipments exhibit 31,000 decrease in cattle, about 128,000 increase in hogs, and 13,000 decrease in sheep.

CATTLE—Business for the week was, as usual, ended Friday evening. Receipts Saturday were quite small, and not being very desirable there was nothing to attract the attention of buyers. There were some cattle that were considered good, but there was no regular demand, and the trade was very dull. Rather than hold over salesmen took off 10c in several cases. Eastern shippers paid $4.70@5.50, and dressed-beef men $4.40@4.75 for a few steers. Ten car-loads of 1,179-lb hay-fed Idaho cattle sold to a dressed-meat operator at $3.75. Canning and butchering cattle met with only a moderate demand, selling about 10c lower. A scalawag cow sold as low as 1c per lb, while real prime animals went as high as $4.00@4.25, inferior cows sold at $2.00@2.40; good stock at $3.00@3.25, and fat heifers at $3.40@3.70. Some 1,095-lb cows changed hands at $3.90; bulls sold at $2.60@3.60; steers at $4.00@4.25, and veal calves at $5.00@6.50. The movement in stock cattle was moderately active, considering the scant offerings. Western feeders during last week forwarded 1,300 cattle, and Virginia and Iowa feeders took about 500 head. Feeders sold Saturday at $4.10@4.25 and common stockers as low as $3.00. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime beeves	$5.35@ 6.25
Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.20@ 5.50
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.60@ 5.15
Common to good steers, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@ 4.75
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@ 4.25
Fair to choice cows	2.90@ 3.75
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls	2.50@ 3.70
Stockers, 550 to 900 lbs	3.00@ 3.70
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@ 4.40
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@50.00

HOGS—Saturday's market was active, and while light and mixed weights ruled weaker heavy grades averaged about 5c lower. Seven Chicago packers and other local dealers purchased 7,460 and Eastern shippers forwarded about 7,000. Fresh and "stale" hogs on sale reached 17,000, leaving 2,500 undesirable hogs unsold. The quality graded quite common. Sales ranged at $3.30@4.40. The inside price was paid for a lot of 70 St. Louis "throw-outs," averaging 159 lbs, and the outside figure for 60 head of sorted-up Philadelphia hogs, averaging 272 lbs. No real fancy hogs numbered among the offerings. A car-load of all white, pug-nosed Sussex swine, averaging 280 lbs, sold at $4.35. Armour & Co. bought 2,227 hogs, averaging 255 lbs. The entire drove cost $4.15. Heavy hogs sold largely at $4.10@4.20, and light-weights at $4.00@4.10. The market closed quiet. Fluctuations in prices during last week, with comparisons, are as follows:

Dates.	Rough and mixed.	Packing and shipping.	Light weights.
March 8	$3.90@4.25	$4.20@4.30	$3.70@4.25
March 9	3.90@4.25	4.15@4.30	3.70@4.25
March 10	3.90@4.25	4.15@4.35	3.75@4.30
March 11	3.85@4.30	4.15@4.40	3.75@4.30
March 12	3.90@4.25	4.15@4.35	3.75@4.25
March 13	3.30@4.30	4.10@4.40	3.70@4.20
March, 1885	4.40@4.60	4.70@4.80	4.30@4.80
March, 1884	6.20@6.70	6.75@7.40	6.00@6.70
March, 1883	6.65@7.15	7.20@7.85	6.60@7.15
March, 1882	6.00@6.70	6.80@7.05	6.00@6.45
March, 1881	5.20@5.60	5.65@6.50	5.45@5.90

The above figures show that prices for hogs, compared with one year ago, are 35c lower on rough and best heavy, and 40@55c lower on light. Prices today were a shade higher than the 1st of March. Compared with the first of the year, rough hogs were 50c, heavy hogs 30c, and light 30c higher.

SHEEP—Trade Saturday in sheep was fairly active at unchanged prices. Compared with one week ago common sheep have declined 25@40c, with good varieties some lower. Dressed-meat operators were the largest buyers. Saturday's sales ranged at $2.12½@4.85 for poor to fair, and $5.10@5.60 for good to choice natives. Western stock nominal at $3.50@5.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,186; shipments, none; market steady; choice to fancy, $5.05@5.15; good to choice, $4.60@5.00; common to medium, $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.20; cows, $2.40@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,609; shipments, 1,751; market strong and a shade higher for best qualities; others steady; good to choice, $4.00@4.10; common to medium, $3.70@3.90; skips and pigs, $2.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 373; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice, $4.45@4.90; common to medium, $3.00@4.00.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 260; shipments, 60; market firm at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 800; shipments, 500; market active and unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none; prices firm and steady.

East Liberty, Pa., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 779 head; shipments, 515 head. Nothing doing, all through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 3,800 head. Market slow; Philadelphias, $4.65@4.75; Yorkers, $4.30@4.40; skips, $4.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Market fair at yesterday's prices.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 920 head; market active but not quotably higher.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,600; choice to extra, $5.50@6.00; common to fair, $4.50@5.00. Lambs steady; common to fair, $5.00@5.50; choice to extra, $6.25@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,080 head; packing and shipping, $4.35@4.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and in good demand; winter, 7s@7s 3d; spring, 7s 1d@7s 3d; California, 7s 1d@7s 3d; club, 7s 4d@7s. Corn firm and in fair demand; 4s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 31s 6d. Long clear, 28s 3d. Short clear, 29s. Beef, 77s 6d.

TALLOW—24s.

CHEESE—48s.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—2 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Supply good; prime mess, Eastern, 50s, dull; do Western, 42s 6d, dull. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot, March, April, and May steady at 31s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 7s 3½d, firm; do spring, 7s 3½d, firm. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 9s 3d, steady. Corn—Supply good; spot 4s 2½d, firm; March, 4s 2½d, steady; April and May 4s 2d, easy.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 5,400 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm, with fair demand; holders offer moderately. Corn steady with fair demand.

LARD—Prime Western, 31s 6d per cwt.

ANTWERP, March 13.—PETROLEUM—17f paid, 17¼f sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13.—FLOUR—Receipts, 14,729 brls; exports, 2,956 brls and 415 sacks; a shade stronger and decidedly more active; sales, 24,000 brls.

WHEAT—Higher, closing firm; receipts, 6,050 bu; exports, none; sales, 5,104,000 bu futures, 237,000 bu spot; No. 3 spring, 86½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, C. F. & L. 94c; ungraded red, 80c@1.01½; No. 2 red, 96¼@96¾c, store and f. o. b., 97¾@98c afloat; No. 1 white, 97c; ungraded white, 97c; No. 2 red, March 95¾@96c, closing at 96c; April 95¾@96¼c, closing at 96¼c; May, 96⅞@97¾c, closing at 97¼c; June 97¼@98c, closing at 98c; July 97¾@98c, closing at 98c; August 97¾@98⅛c, closing at 98c; September, 98¾@99c, closing at 99c; December, $1.02@1.02⅞, closing at $1.02⅞.

RYE—Firm; Western, 63@65c.

CORN—Firm; receipts, 222,000 bu; exports, 263,452 bu; sales, 544,000 bu future, 120,000 bu spot; ungraded, 44@48½c; No. 3, 45¼@45⅞c; steamer, 45¼c elevated, 47¼@48¼c afloat; steamer yellow, 46½@47¼c; No. 2, 47⅝@48c, elevated, 49¼c afloat; steamer white, 46⅝c; No. 2, March, 47⅛@48c; April, 47¾@48½c; May, 48¼@48⅝c; June, 48⅝c; steamer March, 46¾c; April, 48¾c.

OATS—Dull; receipts, 48,450 bu; exports, 215 bu; mixed Western, 37@40c; white do, 40@45c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair Rio quiet, 8¾@9¼c; options steady; sales, 25,000 bags; March to July, 7.15c; October, 7.15@7.20c; December, 7.20c. Sugar dull and nominal; refined dull. Molasses dull, weak; 50° test, 18¼c. Rice steady; demand fair.

TALLOW—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 40¼c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,415 packages; Western, 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and weak. Cut-meats quiet. Lard lower; Western steam spot, $6.35@6.37½; to arrive, $6.27½ c. i. f.; April, $6.29@6.30; May, $6.33@6.38; June, $6.37@6.40; July, $6.44; August, $6.43@6.53; September, $6.55@6.56; city steam, $6.25.

BUTTER—Steady and in fair demand; Western, 13@31c; Elgin creamery, 33c.

CHEESE—Firmer; good demand; Western flat, 7@9¼c.

COPPER—Steady.

LEAD—Dull; common, $4.85@4.90.

COTTON—It has been a comparatively quiet market without violent fluctuations, but generally inclined to greater steadiness and about six points higher at the close. A few foreign orders for actual cotton have been filled at a fractional advance, mostly for the Continent.

PETROLEUM—Opened weak at 77c, dropped to 76⅛c, remained steady, then rose to 76¾c, and closed at 76¾c bid; sales, 4,771,000 brls.

Bradford, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 77⅛c; closed, 78c; highest, 78⅛c; lowest, 76⅞c; runs, 61,357 brls; total shipments, 75,899; charters, 61,745; clearances, 1,798,000.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but firm; Transit opened at 77c and closed at 77⅞c; highest, 77⅞c; lowest, 76⅞c.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 77c; highest, 78c; lowest, 76⅜c; closed, 78c; sales, 1,795,000; clearances, 4,298,000; charters, 61,745; shipments, 75,899.

The imports of general merchandise at the port of New York for the last week were valued at $5,984,780, and of dry goods at $2,912,464.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery, 28@30c per lb for choice to extra fall and 18@23c for summer; Western creamery, 28@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@30c for choice to extra and 12@20c for fair to good; Western dairy, 18@22c for choice to extra, 10@15c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 20@25c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 20@22c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 9¾@10c per lb; choice, 8½@9c; and common to good, 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 9¾@10c; common, 5@8c; Western extra, 9¾@10c; choice, 8@9¼c; common to good, 4@8c; Worcester County, full cream, 9@10½c; sage, 9@12c.

EGGS—Are held at 21@22c per doz for near-by; 22@23c for Eastern; 21@22c for Northern; 18½@20c for Western; and 19@21c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., March 13.—[Special.]—WHEAT—There was a good deal of life in wheat today compared with yesterday, and trading was done at higher figures. May opened strong at 92¾@92⅞c. The tendency for a few moments seemed upward, but with the aid of free selling orders a decline took it to 92¼c. A sharp upturn in Chicago was then quickly responded to here, May going up to 93⅛c. Buyers lost a little confidence at this price and allowed it to drop again to 92½c. Market closed firm at 92⅝c. Cash No. 1 hard, 88¼c to arrive. No. 1 Northern, May, 89¼@89⅜c. On the curb this afternoon May No. 1 hard was very strong and sales made up to 92¾c.

SALES TODAY—1,000,000 bu.

RECEIPTS—17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—3,400 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat; No. 1 hard closed at 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 91c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; winter wheat steady; No. 2 red, 95c; No. 1 white dull at 94c. Corn easy at 43@45c for No. 3 yellow.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but firm; the market opened steady and advanced ⅜c, but later eased off a trifle, and closed ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 92c; May, 94¾@94⅞c, closing at 94⅞c; June, 95¼c. Corn dull and lower, closing ¼@⅜c under yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33c; March, 33¼@33⅜c, closing at 33c; May, 35⅞@36c, closing at 35¾c. Oats very dull and easier; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28¼c; March, 28c bid; May, 31⅛@31⅜c. Rye steady; 61c asked. Barley very dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Nominally unchanged.

HAY—Quiet and steady; timothy, $11.00@14.00; prairie, $7.75.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@25c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; 10½c.

WOOL—Quiet and steady; tub-washed, 27@35c; unwashed, 14@24c; Texas wool, 10@23c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and about unchanged. Pork easy at $10.60@10.65. Lard steady at $5.85. Bulk meats—Loose lots long clear, $5.30; short ribs, $5.45; short clear, $5.60. Boxed lots unchanged. Bacon easy; long clear, $5.70; short ribs, $5.80; short clear, $5.92½@5.95. Hams steady at $8.50@11.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., March 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 92@92½c; May, 93⅞c; June, 94⅛c; August, 90⅝c. Corn steady; cash, 38⅛c; May, 41c. Oats unchanged.

CLOVER-SEED—Easier; cash, March, and April $6.45.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed firm; cash, 92@92½c; March, 92c bid; April, 92⅞c; May, 93⅞c; June, 94⅛c; July, 91c bid; August, 90⅝c. Corn steady; cash, 38¼c; May, 41c. Oats neglected.

CLOVER-SEED—Weak; cash or March, $6.45; April, $6.40 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and dull; winter red, spot, 97¼@97⅜c; March, 97⅛c bid; May, 98¼@98⅝c. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot, 45@45¼c; March, April, and May, 45⅛@46c; steamer, 45c bid. Oats firm and quiet; Western white, 38@40c; do mixed, 36@37c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 124,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 3,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., March 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, 91c cash; 94c May; cash Michigan red, 92½c; No. 2 red, 91c cash; 95¼c May; No. 3 red, 88c bid. Receipts, 13,700 bu. Corn, 36c. Receipts, 9,700 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2, 33c. Receipts, 4,100 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 13.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 82c; May, 86⅝c; June, 88⅜c. Corn firm; No. 2, 37¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29½c. Rye dull; No. 1, 60c. Barley easier; No. 2, 51¼c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, cash or March, $10.05; May, $10.15. Prime steam lard, cash or March, $5.97½; May, $6.05.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 18@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; 10¼@11½c.

EGGS—Firm; 12@12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,336 brls; wheat, 26,508 bu; barley, 15,886 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,496 brls; wheat, 1,325 bu; barley, 17,230 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, March, 96@96¼c; April, 96¼@96½c; May, 96¾@97c; June, 97¼@97½c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 3 yellow, 45½c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 46c; No. 2 yellow, 46½@47c; futures quiet; No. 2 mixed, March, 45⅞@46c; April, 46@46½c; May and June, 47¼@47⅜c. Oats—Spot steady but quiet; No. 2 white, 40@40½c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, March, 40@40½c; April, 40¾@41c; May, 41@41½c; June, 41@41½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

EGGS—Quiet and easier; fresh, 13½@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market firm and active, with increased trading in futures, mainly in No. 1 Northern; sample sales large at full prices; No. 1 hard, cash or March, 86c; April, 86c; May, 91½c; June, 92¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash or March, 82¾c; April, 83c; May, 88c; June, 88c.

FLOUR—Increased export inquiry, but prices not quotably higher; buyers refuse to respond to any advance; patents, $4.65@4.90; bakers', $3.25@3.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 101,380 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,120 bu; flour, 14,220 brls.

Wilmington, N. C., March 13.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 48c.

LOGAN'S FRIEND CONFIRMED.

Mr. Dement's Confirmation a Surprise to Both Republicans and Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The confirmation of Mr. Richmond S. Dement of Illinois to be Surveyor-General of Utah is the greatest surprise Republican and Democratic Senators have experienced in many years. But Senators are not the only persons who are astonished. The name of Mr. Dement recalls the long struggle for the Senatorship in Illinois which finally ended in the election of Gen. Logan. It will be remembered that Col. Morrison was the choice of the Democrats. Being asked today what he thought of the confirmation of Mr. Dement for Surveyor-General of Utah he said: "I was very much surprised to hear of his confirmation. He is totally unfit for the duties of the office. I supposed, of course, that the Democratic Senators knew the services that he rendered Gen. Logan in his recent contest for the United States Senate. I regard the confirmation of Dement as a reward for his treachery to me at Springfield.

"I do not know that a reconsideration will be asked for. I today explained my views on the confirmation to two or three Democratic Senators. This may lead to a reconsideration, but I do not know. After what has been done I do not feel that it is my duty to take any personal steps in the matter. The confirmation of Dement is simply an outrage upon the Democratic party of Illinois."

The vote is said to have stood 25 for confirmation and 23 against. Of the majority seven Republicans are reported as voting for Mr. Dement. They are: Messrs. Stanford of California, Manderson of Nebraska, Sewell of New Jersey, Mitchell of Oregon, Logan of Illinois, Hoar of Massachusetts, and McMillan of Minnesota. The last two are members of the Judiciary Committee, and were supposed to be iron-bound against confirming nominees appointed in place of Republicans suspended. Mr. Solomons, the suspended official, is said to have been an excellent Surveyor-General of Utah, and the cause of his suspension was something the Senate Land Committee could not find out. It did not need to, either, after Mr. Dement, in the language of one of the members of that committee, had proved himself the "monumental [illegible] of the nineteenth century."

The committee voted unanimously that he ought not to be confirmed and reported the nomination unfavorably. Ordinarily such action is equivalent to rejection without a division of the Senate. It appears, according to Mr. Morrison, that Dement, while pretending to be a Democrat, was actually playing the part of a spy and carrying the secrets of Mr. Morrison's headquarters over to the friends of Mr. Logan in Springfield during the long Senatorial contest. Some of the Republican Senators who voted for Dement's confirmation say they did so in response to the personal appeal of Gen. Logan, and Senator Edmunds is as much surprised, it is said, as Congressman Morrison, but for another reason—that is, the vote of Messrs. Hoar and McMillan, his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee.

But the most astonished Senators, perhaps, are Senators Cockrell, Walthall, and Berry, Democratic members of the Public Land Committee. The other member, Senator Morgan, is absent. In spite of their opinion reported to the Senate that Mr. Dement was wholly unfit for the place for lack of capacity and experience, and questions affecting his veracity, their associates on the Democratic side voted to confirm him.

"It is without doubt," said a Senator today, "the most humiliating act the Senate was ever guilty of. The members of the Public Land Committee all voted against the confirmation, yet the Democrats present were so eager to stand by the Administration that the impartial judgment of three of their own number—Senators, too, who had examined the nominee and spoke from personal knowledge of his unfitness—their judgment was overruled. I am glad to say I was not one of the Republican Senators that voted to condemn the report of my political colleagues on the Public Land Committee."

A prudent investment for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

W. G. Doane, San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. W. H. Calkins, Indianapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

John Johnson, the assistant-pressman at the Chicago *Evening Journal* office, has been missing from his home at No. 779 Elk Grove avenue since Thursday noon. He was last seen by his friends at the corner of Evergreen and North avenues, when he took a Milwaukee avenue car ostensibly to go to his work. He has been with the *Journal* for fifteen years, and has the reputation of being a man of very steady habits. Johnson is of Norwegian birth, of stout build, five feet eight inches tall, light complexioned, and wore a mustache and side whiskers. His friends can assign no reason for his disappearance.

The Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Association held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 106 Randolph street. The Committee on Gen. Turchin's Lecture reported that $161 had been turned over to the General as his share of the proceeds. The history of the regiment from the time the three Chicago companies were ordered out, April 21, 1861, till the regiment was mustered out in 1864 was read. The history was written by Gen. J. B. Turchin, the first Colonel of the regiment, and was prepared for the republication of the Adjutant-General's report for the years 1861, '62, and '63.

Long lines of street-cars on Clark and State streets, extending six blocks north and south of Chicago avenue, were brought to a standstill for seventeen minutes at noon yesterday, each car being filled with persons on their way home from church. The delay, vexatious in itself, was occasioned by an unusually long funeral procession, consisting of about 400 carriages and buggies, each crowded to its full capacity with friends of the deceased, Mr. Malloy, a well-known resident of the Seventeenth Ward. The services were held at the Church of the Holy Name, on State and Superior streets, and were of an imposing character, the edifice being thronged meanwhile.

A pair of feet, each nineteen inches in length, and incased in a pair of No. 30 shoes, rested in solemn state in one of the parlors of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, while their owner—Miss Fannie Mills, familiarly known as "that girl from Ohio"—reclined in an easy chair and "received" the members of the press who called and paid their respects to herself and her abnormally-developed pedal extremities. Her aunt, Mrs. Mary Brown, and William Brown, her uncle, were also present. Miss Mills has lately returned from New York, where she has been filling an engagement in a Bowery museum. She will begin a two-weeks' engagement at a South Side museum in this city today. It is announced that Miss Mills' family will give $5,000 to any respectable man who will marry her, but no person with sufficient moral courage to accept the offer has yet been found.

COLLECTOR GLEASON'S CREDITABLE RECORD.

South Town Collector W. H. Gleason is proud of the creditable showing of his official work since he was sworn into office last December, and when he turns over his delinquent tax list to the County Treasurer there will be upon it only about $28,000 for collection, and these delinquencies are in the cases mostly of firms that have suspended business and of property wherein Mr. Gleason has been temporarily enjoined from making collections. He adopted special precautions to make his collections as fully as possible, with as little expense to his office and the taxpayers as possible, by sending out notices to the effect that if taxpayers would call and pay up while the warrants were in his hands they would save themselves much expense, trouble, and delay after he turned his books over to the County Treasurer. His collections amount to $1,399,155. The amount collected on personal property is $1,074,005; and on real estate, $325,150. This showing is better than that of any of Mr. Gleason's predecessors in office, the next highest showing being that of ex-Collector Best in 1883, who collected $1,215,290. While Mr. Gleason's extra efforts to make collections more fully required additional office help, his expense for the entire office help was only $11,520, against Best's pay-roll of $13,099 and Fenlon's (1884) of $15,586. The percentage of Mr. Gleason's collections on personal property is 97.7 per cent of all that class of property in his district.

A REJECTED SUITOR'S VENGEANCE.

"Look at dat 'ar watch, Judge, an' gib me a warrant fo' de Lo'd sake," said Sarah Brown to Justice White Saturday, as she laid a dozen pieces of what was once a Waterbury watch on the desk.

"What is it all about?" asked the court.

"Why, it's dis ar way, yer Honor, an' I's tellin' de libbin trufe. Dat old Joe Webster, he's de man, a mean nigger, Judge, as ever lived, an' me a 'spectable woman. I had dat watch (it ain't mine, nuther) in my pocket, an' he comed up an' jerked it out, sayin', 'What fur you gal take to wearin' dat yaller Sam's watch?' an' den he bruk it on de sidewalk. Dat's all der is of it ief."

"Humph, humph," said the court, stroking his nose thoughtfully, "a little case of jealousy, I see."

"Jealousy? No, siree, Judge; I's ashamed I ever seen him. He's real common nigger, an' I's a lady, I guess."

"O, tell de Judge the trufe, Sarah," said a tall carky with Dundreary whiskers and a fur-trimmed overcoat, who was an attentive listener.

"Well, I guess I'd best," said Sarah, with a leer of admiration at her swell escort. "You see, it's dis way, Judge. I's agoin' to marry Mr. Jackson Hannibal here, an' Joe he got mad an' bruk de watch what Mr. Jackson Hannibal guv me. We's tru lubers, Judge, an' now my watch is gone, and Mis' Hannibal swore fo' de libin Lo'd dat we don' gone got married les' I gets even wid Joe Webster."

She got the warrant.

CHICAGO LABOR MATTERS.

An executive session of the lasters who are already members of the Knights of Labor was held at 2 o'clock yesterday at No. 106 Randolph street for the purpose of organizing an association of their own. The new organization will be a branch lodge of the Knights of Labor. The newly-organized Tinners' Assembly, with Knights of Labor, held an open meeting yesterday afternoon, preceding their regular session, at No. 55 North Clark street. Addresses were made by Mr. John M. Foley, the district organizer, and a number of the tinners. About fifty new members were enrolled.

A meeting of the fresco-painters was held at the hall corner of Lake and Desplaines streets yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Parsons addressed the few present, denouncing those employers whose published statements were not favorable to the eight-hour movement.

The barrelmakers held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 71 West Lake street, and discussed the situation in view of an anticipated reduction in wages, but no definite action was taken. It was claimed that it takes a good workman to earn $8 per week at the present price paid per piece, working fourteen hours a day. Each man is obliged to furnish his own kit of tools and fuel for his workshop.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois, made his annual visitation last evening to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, the Rev. Charles H. Bixby, rector, and administered the rite of confirmation. The Bishop preached from Matthew xiii., 47-60.

Many persons, he said, excused themselves from open allegiance to the Church of Christ on the plea that they were not worthy—that they were not good enough. When that plea was made in sincerity—and often it was not—it was founded on the mistaken idea that the church was exclusive and not inclusive. Such a doctrine was not found in God's Word, was never taught by the Apostles, and was not part of the holy catholic faith. This idea was the Puritan idea of the church. The average man became convinced that he must be a saint in order to join the church, and feeling himself to be human and a sinner felt unworthy. He should enter the church as a sinner in order that by the grace of God he might become a saint. The early church was a club for the free and happy communion and practice of Christianity. The idea of unworthiness was the natural result of Calvin's creed and articles of faith. By this creed the church was composed of a chosen few who alone were entitled to a walled sheepfold and watered gardens. The Scriptures taught quite the contrary to this idea of separativeness and exclusion. The church was a mixed company. God would do at the last what misguided man has been so long attempting to do. The church was a refuge for sinful men, and its errand was the reward of Christ—to take the sinner back to God. It was a school in which a man should begin at the A B C and progress to the highest curriculum of grace. If some received God's grace in vain, the church bore long, gently chid, included them still, if necessary applied the rod of discipline, and followed them to the tomb—not with a curse, but with a prayer that at the last all might be mended and set right. The church was not a life-insurance company that admitted men because a physician had pronounced them healthy, but took in men as sick creatures who needed help and aided them to restored health. When this Puritan idea had been done away with a very considerable cause of inertness would be removed.

The class for confirmation numbered thirteen. The parish of St. Paul's is in a very prosperous condition, the church having been recently practically rebuilt and largely extended, and further extension is necessary on account of rapidly increasing attendance and growth.

Lake.

The question of a viaduct over the Forty-third street crossing of the Fort Wayne, Wabash, Eastern Indiana, and other tracks, the most dangerous crossing in town, is about settled, and a plan of assessment agreed upon. The railroad companies will be called upon to pay the largest share of the assessment, 60 per cent, divided according to the number of tracks operated. The packers and Stock-Yards Company will be assessed 20 per cent. The town will pay 10 per cent, while 10 per cent will be levied upon property-owners between State street and Centre avenue and from Fortieth to Forty-seventh streets, the largest assessment being $25 and the lowest $1. The viaduct will cost about $80,000, and work will be commenced as soon as possible.

J. C. Sturtevant, the crooked ex-employé of Michener Bros., packers at the yards, was arrested early yesterday morning by the Englewood police at his home on Englewood avenue. He will be given a hearing today.

POLICE-COURT CHROMOS.

In Trouble for Honoring the "Gubmen" He "Sabed."

Every one given to loafing or industry in the armory court knows "Perfessah Mosely." Police Captains and Justices have come and gone, but for ten years the "perfessah" has leaned over the railing that circles the dock and whispered consolation or advice to the negro prisoners as they stood their trials. He is old and bent, with a scrap of a beard and a bald head, circled with kinky gray hair. Friday afternoon a policeman met the "perfessah" passing down Clark street. He wore an old army overcoat, dingy and ragged. A slit had been made in the left skirt, and through this was thrust a heavy broadsword. As the "perfessah" walked it jangled on the sidewalk and clashed against his legs. A crowd of gaping gamins and giggling women followed him, crowding passers-by from the sidewalk.

"Better let me keep the sword for you," suggested the brass buttons.

The perfessah drew it solemnly and presented it at the brass buttons. The brass buttons attempted to seize it, but let go in a moment and howled, as he watched the blood drip from his hand.

This explains why the "perfessah" stood before Magistrate Meech as a prisoner and not a counselor. He cast one contemptuous glance at the brass buttons, and leaned forward to the court.

"Dat oss'fah 'lows dat I ain't nuffin but a ole disawd'ly scoun'l, sah, an' a vag'ant, ef de cote please, an' I jes' 'lows he am a ass, sah, ef de cote please. Hennery Mosely a vag'ant, y' Onah, heah dat. Yes, sah, mebbe I ain't fote fo' dis late Wah, mebbe I ain't fote an' nebbah run, mebbe I ain't drawin' no pensun f'm de Gub'men' I done sabed wid flah an' sode, y' Onah. O' no! Yes' sah, y' Onah, ef de hon'bull cote please, yes'day I'se agwan to git $2.50 pensum—heah's de lettah, de Gub'men' lettah, y' Onah."

"But you don't have to go armed, do you, to get money from the Government you saved?" suggested the magistrate.

"Ise agwan ahmed, y' Onah, fo' de independence ob de Gov'men', sah, de independence ob dis count'y, sah. An' fo' de Lawd, sah, I'se agwan ter kill a p'licem'n yet, y' Onah—fo' de good ob dis Guv'men' I done sabed."

The brass buttons stepped back to a respectful distance, while Justice Meech ordered the Lieutenant to keep the "perfessah" locked up until the County Physician could examine him.

"I'se libbed too long," muttered the old man, "de ole so'jar ain't wuf nuffin no mo'."

His Wife Had a Schoolmate.

Mr. F. Y. Leach, a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company, has been a husband long enough to know the responsibilities as well as the joys of married life. He was prepared for most things. He did not mind midnight promenades, with the baby in one hand and paregoric in the other, and going off to work before breakfast was ready seemed the most natural thing in the world. Friday night, however, when he came home there was a surprise in store for him. His wife met him at the door without a bib in her hand and with a smile in her eyes. The baby was asleep and couldn't cry and the chops were done to a turn.

"I've had a letter, my dear," said Mrs. Leach, cheerily; "some one's coming to see me."

"That's nice," returned Mr. Leach, with never a foreboding, for his wife was an orphan.

"Yes, dearie," she went on, "an old schoolmate, and I want you to meet her."

"When?"

"Tonight, lovie, but I don't know what time the train is due."

"Beastly night, wifie, but—well, I'll go—never mind, I'll take the kiss another time—a little more tea, please." And, after studying up the time-table, Mr. Leach started downtown. Fate was against him, however, for he met a friend—an innocent-looking youth with red hair and an affection for "mine's rye."

Friendship and the weather combined was too much for Mr. Leach. He drifted from bar to bar, lost his friend and his watch, and awoke in an armory cell. He was led into the dock, where he stood gazing weakly at Justice Meech.

"Drunk," said the court, "what have you to say for yourself?"

"Judge, sir," whispered the husky criminal, "I'm a married man."

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" queried the court sternly, but as the culprit told his story the judicial brow relaxed.

"What'll my wife say—what'll I say—what'll the baby say?" moaned the unfortunate prisoner, burying his aching head in his hands.

"Yes, I know, I know," replied the court, with a far-away look in his eye, "go—you may go—I pity you."

"Thank you, sir."

"One moment," added the court, "seltzer and lemon is the best thing."

An Alleged Detective's Sorry Pickle.

William Bowes, an ex-policeman, and at present a member of Cragin's Detective Agency, appeared before Justice Meech Saturday to prosecute three respectable young men. He brought them to the station late the night before, stating to the Desk-Sergeant that he had caught them attempting to break into a shop. In the morning, however, he accused them of being drunk and noisy in the streets. After the detective had finished his story, the young men said that while passing along Monroe street they met Bowes chasing a small newsboy. Bowes, they said, was drunk at the time and had a revolver in his hand. As soon as he saw them he rushed up to them, announced himself as an officer, and placed them under arrest.

"Discharged," said the court, "but this alleged detective ought to be booked," and a moment later Bowes, a little drunk and very crestfallen, stood in the prisoners' dock. One of the officers testified that Bowes had been discharged from the force for drunkenness, and that a short time ago he had represented himself to be a Captain of Police and as such had levied blackmail on houses of ill-repute on the South Side. Justice Meech imposed a fine of $50 and Hawkshaw was led below stairs and left to meditate on the whirligig of fate.

A GOOD FISH STORY.

Toronto (Ont.) *World:* The member for West Algoma tells a good story about a species of sturgeon, from forty to sixty pounds in weight, which is peculiar to Rainy River and Lake. On a visit which he paid last summer to a settlement on the river he had occasion to visit a young bachelor, who, with true backwoods hospitality, insisted that he should stay for dinner. Mr. Conmee seated himself and watched the preparations of his entertainer. First he set down his home-made bread on the table, with tin mugs for the tea, and then he put a big pot full of water over the fire. When the water came to the boiling point he infused the tea and set it aside. Then he seized a gaff about six feet long, stepped outside down to the river's edge, which was not over ten paces distant, and returned in three minutes with a sturgeon kicking on the end of his gaff, part of which was soon cut off and transferred to the pot of boiling water to be cooked for dinner. This is the usual thing up there. They always have the water boiling before they go to catch the fish, and they use only a common gaff.

Fourteen photographs, 3 styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

No Legacy for Inventors.

MAGNOLIA, Fla., March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly contradict the statement made in your columns that Mr. Bloomfield Moore left in his will a sum to be devoted to the aid of struggling inventors. Mr. Moore left no legacies of any kind whatever. I have been deluged with letters on account of this announcement, and, as they still continue, I ask your aid. CLARA J. MOORE.

Ask Some One You See Doing It.

CHICAGO, March 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you inform a seeker after truth why, in passing over a muddy crossing, a woman almost invariably walks on her heels and a man on his toes? This may be in the nature of a chestnut, but I never noticed it particularly till yesterday. I fired the conundrum at three or four laymen, but they were unable to answer it, and so I apply to the source of universal knowledge with confidence in the result. OBSERVER.

What the Law Says.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When a boy's father of foreign birth has become naturalized before his son has reached the age of 21, does the son require naturalization papers to become a legal voter upon reaching maturity? Please solve this problem for a READER.

[The act of Congress concerning naturalization says: "The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States being under the age of 21 at the time of the naturalization of their parents shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof."]

He Is and Has Been a Lawful Voter.

CHICAGO, March 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following question: Can a man who was born in England, but whose parents removed to this country before he was a year old—his father becoming a citizen under the laws of Wisconsin prior to 1850, vote legally without taking out naturalization papers? The man referred to served three years as a soldier in the Federal army during the late Rebellion, and has voted regularly at State and National elections ever since he became of age, supposing that it was not necessary for him to take out papers. His legal right so to do is now questioned, and it is to gain a little light on this question that this inquiry is made. By answering you will oblige, GAURMA.

Italians in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called to an article headed "Chicago Italians" in your issue of March 4. I have been accused of instigating it. The only passage for which I am responsible is the following: "Nearly all of them are peasants from the foot of the Apennines. They are brought from their rude homes and placed directly in contact with the most advanced civilization of our times. No wonder they are sometimes misled." I have had nothing to do with the other portion of the article, and do not indorse it in any way, shape, or manner. Nor was I present when the other statements were made. E. G. MELI.

[What Sig. Meli states is perfectly true, and the quoted statement is the only one attributed to him in the whole article. The substance of the rest of it was obtained from other sources.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Disqualified Because a Convict.

CHICAGO, March 13.—[To the Editor of The Tribune]—Will you please state what constitutes a Governor's pardon in the meaning of the new Election law. Is it where a convict makes time on good behavior, or must he actually apply to the Governor for a pardon to restore him to citizenship? Is that pardon to be in writing and must he produce it when challenged on that ground?

P. D. SCHIPPERUS, Judge of Election.

[A man who has been convicted of an infamous crime is disqualified from voting. If he is pardoned by the Governor before his term expires, and the pardon does not specifically restore his citizenship, then he cannot vote. If he serves out his term and does not get in writing a restoration of citizenship from the Governor he cannot vote. If challenged he should produce the official document showing that his disqualifications have been removed.]

Adulterated Food.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The adulteration of food causes me to exclaim in truth, "What fools we mortals be!" I can account for it in no other way. The people have lost what little sense they ever had, not only being robbed of their money, but actually courting disease and death—eating poisonous, adulterated food. The people are asleep on this question, and it must be amusing for the adulterators of food to think what idiots the people are, eating their vile filthy mixtures. A counterfeiter of money, when detected, the Government punishes by imprisonment, and pray tell me what is that offense compared to a swindler that prepares an unhealthy article of food which is sure to end in death? The crime is ten times greater, for it is nothing less than wholesale murder, the State penitentiary being barely suitable to mete out a proper punishment. Who knows how many hogs that are sick with cholera, infected with trichinæ, and many other diseases that are made into grease, which, being colored and flavored, to say nothing of the acids used in its manufacture, the people of Chicago spread on their bread as butter? I expect soon that some expert will utilize the Chicago River water. It looks a little oily—probably if it was skimmed off a superior brand of dairy or creamery would be produced. No doubt in the world a little glucose added to it would make it palatable boarding-house sirup. "Sugar"—it takes four spoonfuls of it to sweeten a cup of coffee, and after drinking it a settlement at the bottom fully three-quarters of the amount used looks like yellow mud—Heaven only knows what it is. There is one thing the poor can boast of—the rich likewise are eating their share of dirt. There is an old saying that each person had to eat a peck of dirt before he died; but at the present rate at which our citizens have it shoveled into them they are safe in estimating pro rata twenty bushels to the head. It seems the people have but a single thought, money, money, and what do they think if it is a counterfeit? They are up in arms, ready to fight and have some one arrested. But so long as it is a counterfeit article of food that you pay your good money for you think it is all right. There is the great wrong. Health is of more value than all the dollars in the world, and you will always find pure, healthy food promotes health, wealth, and happiness in all climes. HENRY O. CANALIER.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

GEIGER—Sunday, March 14, at the residence of Mr. William Reiter, 2811 Indiana-av., Miss Rachel A. Geiger.

Remains to be taken to Burlington, Ia., for interment.

☞ Burlington (Ia.) and El Paso (Ill.) papers please copy.

HAMMOND—March 14, at the residence of M. C. Dean, 267 West Adams-st., Mrs. Rachel Hammond, aged 72 years.

Funeral service Monday at 1:30 p. m. Burial at Mayville, N. Y.

HEALY—At the residence of her parents, March 14, Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Healy, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral from residence, Thirty-ninth-st. and Ashland-av., Monday, March 15, 10 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Calvary.

KLIBER—March 13, 1886, at De Kalb, Peter Herbert, son of George and Elizabeth Morrison Kliber, aged 3 years and 9 months.

WHITTEMORE—Friday evening, March 12, at 10:30, at residence, 19 Vine-st., Elizabeth Whittemore, aged 20 years and 2 months.

Funeral Monday, March 15, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. All friends invited.

SCHAFFRATH—March 13, Johanna Rosina Schaffrath, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schaffrath, aged 2 months and 25 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, 460 South Clark-st., Monday, 15th, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO INDIANA AVENUE PROPERTY OWNERS—Adjourned meeting with reference to double track this evening at 8, at Callaghan-Hall, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

Great Bargain Sale
OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FINE
Linen Handk'ch'fs.
A Manufacturer's Stock of
Samples,
AT
One-Half Regular Prices.

Grand Spring Opening
OF
Kid Gloves.
We place on sale today
500 Dozen Genuine Kid Gloves,
Comprising 4, 5, 6, and 8 Button Lengths,
In Fine Qualities,
All at the extremely low price of
95c per pair.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.
We have pleasure in announcing the receipt of
Early Spring Importations
—IN—
Colored Dress Goods,
Which we open today, displaying the very choicest Novelties in
French, English, and German Fabrics.
Latest Colorings, Newest Designs, and Finest Textures in
Dentelle, Plush, Velvet, Bourette,
Freise, Cachemire, Brocade,
Combination Effects, and Costumes.
The Largest Variety of Elegant Goods Ever Shown by Us.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
Imported and Domestic
Wash Fabrics
32-Inch Imported Ginghams
AT
25c per yd.
Imported Sateens,
25c per yd.
An Immense Bargain in
Imported Armures,
Worth 40c per yard, at
10 cts.
Embroidered Zephyr Robes,
Worth $5.00, at
$2.90.

MANDEL BROTHERS
SENSATION TODAY
IN OUR
SILK DEPARTMENT!
We shall offer this morning
1,000 Pieces
Plaid All-Silk Surahs,
Latest Novelties,
Handsome New Designs,
—AT—
$1.00 A Yard!
Worth $2.00.
117 to 123 State-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTION.
SPECIAL SALE
Silks and Ribbons.
Tuesday, March 16, 9:30 a. m.,
We shall make the LARGEST PEREMPTORY OFFERING of Silks and Ribbons ever placed upon our bars.
SILKS—Five Hundred Pieces.
RIBBONS—Two Hundred Cartons.
SILKS.
Popular Shades in Colors and Black Gros Grains. Also Brocaded Velvets and All-Silk Satins.
RIBBONS.
Embracing 7s, 9s, 12s, 16s, 30s, and 8-inch Sash, covering a full assortment of Colors perfectly in keeping with the present Spring styles. Pure Silk. Warranted. Standard Lengths. Guaranteed. Strictly Perfect. Desirable.
N. B.—These offerings invite your best attention. The goods will be ready for inspection during the afternoon of the day preceding the date of sale.
Very respectfully,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1886,
At 9:30 a. m.,
AT AUCTION.
BOOTS! SHOES!
AND
SLIPPERS!
Fine desirable goods. Seasonable styles women's, misses', and child's Operas, Oxfords, Newports, and Newport Buttons. Men's, boys', and youths' Shoes. Complete assortment. Dealers should attend before the assortment is broken.
We will also sell, same day, jobs from several dealers, to close out. This is the sale for close buyers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.
Fur and Wool Hats!
MORE THAN
FIVE HUNDRED CASES.
Thursday, March 18, 9:30 a. m.
This offering is the largest of its kind ever presented at Public Sale in this city. The assortment of Styles and Qualities are fully up to Standard, and we confidently expect the Largest Attendance of Buyers ever convened here at any sale similar.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.



GENTS' SHOES, CUSTOM quality, in machine sewed. All measurements kept made up to fit any foot. Made from Oak-Tanned Calf Skin. Cut whole without seam at the sides (with the celebrated Dongola Leather Tops). Nearly every pair gives a year or more wear.
STREETER BROS.,
134 State, 68 Madison.



DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MOST PERFECT MADE
Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.
CHICAGO. Price Baking Powder Co. ST. LOUIS.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES. Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports. ADVANCE..Wednesd'y, Mch. 24 | At noon from Rob- FINANCE...Saturday, April 24 | ert Stores, Brooklyn. From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York.
B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.
Tourist Tickets for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail.
THOS. COOK & SON, 166 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE OHIO VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 17, 1886.—Proposals will be received until March 12 for the grading, masonry, timber, and bridge work required in the construction of the Ohio River Railroad from Parkersburg to Point Pleasant, a distance of seventy-nine miles. Profiles and specifications can be examined any time after Feb. 26. Bids will be opened March 12, when the work will be declared to the most satisfactory bidder, the company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. The work will be let in sections of from one to ten miles.

The attention of contractors for masonry is especially called to the work required to bridge the Little Kanawha River.

Contractors not known to the company must furnish satisfactory references.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET
Reduces the size and increases the length of the waist of fleshy ladies without injurious tight lacing
For Sale by all First-Class Retailers.

TRELEAVEN AND COE



65 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & MET[ER] CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of .... J. M.
J. S. McCONNELL .... Acting Ma
Tonight (Monday), March 15th, 1
First Production by the Brilliant Organization from the
Metropolitan Opera-House, New
OF RICHARD WAGNER'S OPERA,
RIENZI
This grand spectacular opera will be presented [in] Chicago with all the magnificence which characterized the New York Performance.
MONDAY Tomorrow, March 15, RIENZI. All the Artists of the Metropolitan Opera-House Company will take part in this Opera.
WEDNESDAY, March 17. FRIDAY, March 19. RIENZI.
WAGNER'S OPERA, RIENZI.
Cola Rienzi .... Herr Sylva
Irene .... Frl. Kraemer-Wiedl
Steffano .... Herr Lehmler
Adriano .... Frl. Standigl
Paoli Orsini .... Herr Robinson
Raimondo, Baroncelli, Cecco del Vecchio. Herren Kemlitz, Sanger & Kaufmann
A messenger of peace .... Frl. Von Januschowsky
Ambassadors of the Lombardian cities, Naples, Bavaria, Bohemia, etc. Roman nobles, citizens, men and women of Rome, messengers of peace, priests and monks of various orders.
All the remaining artists of the company will sing in the chorus in the Lateran Church.
Tuesday, 16th, Lohengrin. Thursday, 18th, Faust. Matinee Sat. at 1:30, Lohengrin. Sat. Night, Fidelio.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Herr Neuendorff
Stage Director .... Herr Habelmann

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
J. A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager
Second and Last Week of the
Boston Ideal Opera Company.
W. H. FOSTER, Manager.
Sale of Seats now open. Repertory: Monday, March 15—MAID OF HONOR. Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings—VICTOR, THE BLUESTOCKING. Wednesday Matinee—MUSKETEERS. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee—ADINA. Saturday Evening—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Next week, beginning Sunday, March 21—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
Between State and Dearborn.
MIKADO
Tonight. Monday, March 15. Tonight.
Continuing - Fifth Week - Crowded
Box-Office always open securing seats six days in advance. 25 and 50c
HOME OPERA CO.
MIKADO.
Reappearance tonight of Chicago's favorite KATISHAW, Miss Lottie Cruikshank. She is surpassed by none and equaled only by the best. SECURE SEATS—25 and 50c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. MADISON-ST. THEATRE (Op. McVicker's).

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of Washington and Clark-sts.
History Repeats Itself! Hundreds Turned Away!
TONIGHT,
KIRALFY BROS.'
Greatest Revival of the
BLACK CROOK!
3 GRAND BALLETS 3
INCLUDING THE
MIKADO BALLET!
THE MAGNANI FAMILY. Mons. and Mlle. TISSOT. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
HIS 'ART WAS TRUE TO POLL!
To-Night,
ROSINA VOKES
AND HER LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a Triple Bill,
"OUR BITTEREST FOE," "MY MILLINER'S BILL," and "A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL." Change of Bill Each Performance. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, March 21—The Sparks Company in a "Bunch of Keys."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Tonight, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
THE GREATEST OF ALL,
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION!
The Leading Spectacular, Ballet, and Specialty Attraction of the class.
☞ Monday, March 22—A Great Novelty—The Juvenile Mikado Company.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Clark-st., near Madison.
Week of Monday, March 15,
FANNIE MILLS' BIG FEET.
SHE WEARS A NO. 30 SHOE.
$5,000 and a Farm for a Husband.
On the Stage—THE MIKADO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week of March 15,
KEE-BOO!
The Little Fire Child, and Grand Congress of Freaks. Evans & Coyne's All-Star Specialty Company.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Nightly—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2. Tears and Laughter! Shadow and Sunshine! The Brilliant Young Actor, EDWIN ARDEN, in his Great Dramatic Success,
"EAGLE'S NEST."
Next Monday—"Nobody's Claim."
March 29—George C. Boniface in "The Streets of New York."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening and Saturday and Sunday Matinees. If you want to enjoy an evening of laughter come and see
SILVER SPUR.
A Good Company. New Music, New Songs, and Comic Situations. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next—Augustin Daly's great success, A Night Off.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Second Annual Congress of Curiosities
Horn-Footed Buffalo Burro, longest foot in the world. Little Cora Stickney's Novelty Company.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
W. J. SCANLAN, IN
"SHANE-NA-LAWN."
Matinees St. Patrick's Day, Saturday, and Sunday.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Tonight at 8! Tonight at 8!
Augustin Daly's Comedy
A NIGHT OFF.
☞ Sunday, March 21—The Silver King.

NEW PANORAMA.
MISSIONARY RIDGE,
The Most Perfect Representation of a Battle Yet Presented.
Open Daily, Sunday Included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Cable cars to Panorama Place.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

PANORAMA OF
SHILOH.
Gen. Grant's greatest battle. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. Annual Sale, 8,000,000 jars.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable tonic. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful." — See "Medical Press," "Lancet," &c.
Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and photograph having been largely used by dealers with no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are informed that the Liebig Company alone can offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Sold wholesale by JAMES P. SMITH.

RECIPE FOR CATARRH.
An invaluable remedy. If persistently used will effect a cure in a large majority of cases, and afford comfort and relief by soothing and clearing the head and throat passages in worst ones. Has given satisfaction by whomsoever tried. The ingredients may be had at any drug store at a small cost. Make your own remedy and save money. Recipe forwarded by return mail for one dollar. This will not appear again. R. MATHISON, Granville P.-O., British Columbia, Can.

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The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Open ... Ready for Use.
UNION WIRE ... CO., ... Salesroom ... State-st. ... druggist ... furniture dealers ... his goods and ...